

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Captured Flags from Yorktown Presented to Congress..... | Frontispiece |
| Celebrating a Century of Art..... | 5 |
| FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN | |
| A Message from the President General..... | 17 |
| Vermont's Historic Building..... | 19 |
| Tombs of the Unknown Warriors of the Allied Nations..... | 20 |
| ISABEL L. SMITH | |
| The Declaration of Independence..... | 28 |
| BELL MERRILL DRAPER | |
| A Day at La Grange..... | 33 |
| FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES | |
| Land Warrants for Military Service..... | 37 |
| KATHARINE KEOGH WHITE | |
| Historical Program..... | 40 |
| Conducted by DR. GEORGE M. CHURCHILL | |
| State Conferences..... | 41 |
| Genealogical Department..... | 48 |
| Work of the Chapters..... | 52 |
| National Board of Management: | |
| Special Meeting..... | 60 |
| Official List of..... | 62 |

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, Memorial Continental Hall

MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH

Chairman, Magazine Committee, 8 Lafayette St.,
Albany, N. Y.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS
RAMSBURGH

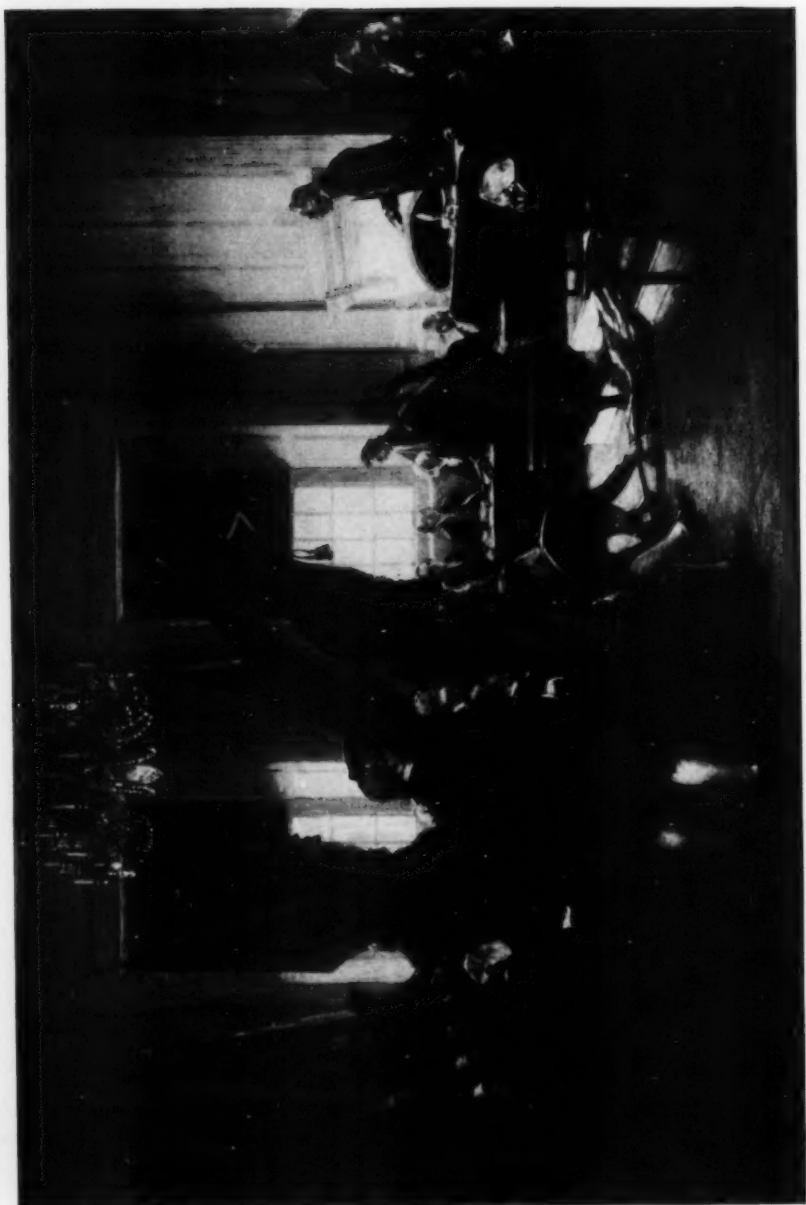
Genealogical Editor, The Portner,
Washington, D. C.

Entered as Second-class Matter
at the Post Office at Wash-
ington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1924

Single Copy, 25 cents
Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

COPYRIGHT, 1926, BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Foreign Postage
50 Cents Additional
Send Subscriptions to Treas-
urer General, Memorial Conti-
nental Hall, Washington, D. C.



"CAPTURED FLAGS FROM YORKTOWN PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—1781," BY JOHN WARD DUNSMORE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LX, No. 1

JANUARY, 1926

WHOLE No. 393

A Century of American Art

BY FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

THE National Academy of Design is holding a superlative birthday festival, appropriate to its attainment to the vigorous age of one hundred years.

The major celebration, a retrospective exhibition which includes more than five hundred representative works, by nearly all the most gifted artists of the past century, who have been or are now affiliated with the Academy as members or associates, was opened by the President of the United States, at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., on the evening of October 17, 1925. Before approximately two thousand distinguished guests, high officials, the entire council of the Academy, and other noted artists, and lovers of art, not only from the National Capital, but from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere who had come on special trains for the occasion, President Coolidge released the laurel rope which barred the grand stairway, and in company with Edwin H. Blashfield, president of the National Academy, and Charles C. Glover, president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery, as

well as with Mrs. Coolidge, who was escorted by the vice-presidents of the respective bodies, ascended to the galleries on the second floor.

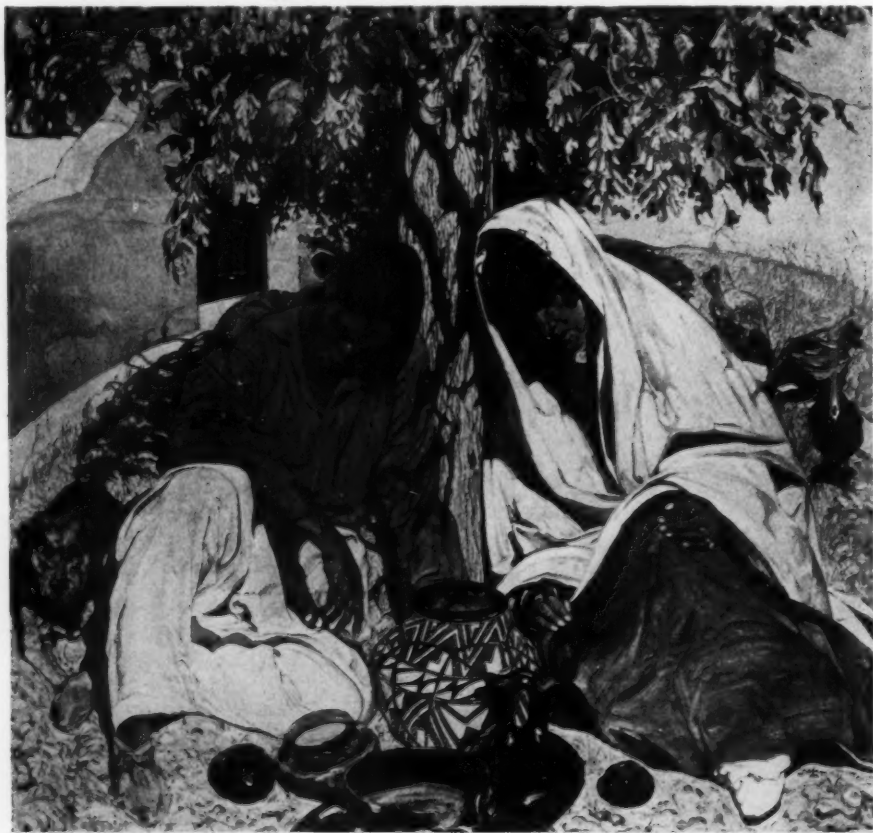
Never has Washington seen an exhibition which surpassed this; and few in the history of the nation have equalled it. The Corcoran Gallery constituted a particularly felicitous setting, and the exhibits were installed with exceptional taste and skill. The Academy had been preparing for this event for many months; efforts were made to obtain an outstanding work of each artist, which necessitated loans of art treasures by numerous individual collectors, museums, galleries, clubs and associations throughout the country. The exhibition remained on view at the Corcoran Gallery until the middle of November, when it was removed to New York; and it may be seen until the first week of January at the Grand Central Galleries.

Colonel John Trumbull, the young soldier-artist of the Revolution, George Washington's close friend and military aide, was vitally connected with the foun-

dation of the National Academy of Design, and in a manner not wholly to his credit. Fifty years had passed since the stirring days when John Trumbull was drawing maps and plans of the enemy's fortifications for the Continental Army, often while under fire; fifty years, since he was imprisoned in England, condemned to die in retaliation for the hanging of Major André and saved by the intercession of Benjamin West, a fellow-American artist, who had long been established in London and enjoyed the personal friendship of the king; fifty

years, then, since those times when John Trumbull had made of himself an artist in spite of antagonistic circumstances. And the strange, sad alchemy of age had changed his valiant young spirit and its corresponding sympathy, even his memory of the struggles an artist's career had cost him, into an inflexible indifference to the aspirations of student artists in 1825.

In this year Colonel Trumbull was president of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, the first art organization in the United States. Colonel Trumbull and a number of other men of power and



"AUTUMN," BY WALTER UFER, OF THE TAOS COLONY, WHO FAITHFULLY INTERPRETS THE MODERN AMERICAN INDIAN



"EIGHT BELLS," BY WINSLOW HOMER, N. A., OUR FIRST GREAT MARINE PAINTER

influence in New York, most of whom had played a glorious rôle in the creation of the Republic, had very commendably desired to give it some æsthetic advantages. A number of plaster casts of classic sculpture had been brought over from Europe, and installed as a "Saloon of the Antique" in an old building which had once been the New York City almshouse. Students were permitted to draw from these casts during the hours from 6 to 9 a. m., and this scant concession comprised the sole offering in the way of an art education. But even this was rendered null and void by the reluctance of the janitor, a crotchety old veteran of the

Revolution, to arise at so early an hour and open the building to the eager youths waiting outside. So he attended to this duty only when the spirit moved him, and it didn't move often in cold weather. When finally one of New York City's leading artists, in sympathy with the disappointed students, appealed personally to Colonel Trumbull, he received this cold answer: "When I commenced my study of painting, there were no casts to be found in this country. These young gentlemen should remember that the directors have gone to great expense in importing casts and that the students have no property in them. They must re-

member that beggars cannot be choosers." This answer had an electric effect on the students, who within a month had organized and secured a room wherein they could study.

So began the National Academy of Design, and from that modest start it has grown to the position of conserving the classic standard in American art. The importance of this cannot be overestimated; for nearly every decade brings

emy of Design, analogous to Great Britain's Royal Academy and France's Academy and *Ecole des Beaux Arts*.

In many instances those whom the Academy at first regards with suspicion, it eventually accepts without reservations, but not until they have proved that their new ideas are of permanent worth. Conservatism, such as distinguishes the National Academy, represents, as President Blashfield expressed it, "the preservation



"FROSTY MORNING: MONTCLAIR," BY GEORGE INNESS,
FIRST OF OUR GREAT LANDSCAPE PAINTERS

forth its brood of "Ists" and "Isms"; fashions in art change almost as rapidly as fashions in dress, and each successive vogue has its following of enthusiasts who energetically denounce all other modes. Such a situation would inevitably produce utter chaos in the art life of any nation were it not for some strong, conservative body of unimpeachable traditions and position, which can cull the best from the fleeting fashions and turn it into the great river of true art, which runs deeper and richer with each passing generation. This is the service rendered our nation by the National Acad-

emy of Design, and the durable, the weighty, and the lastingly precious."

Again, what he calls a "development of the appreciation of beauty" is considered a sacred service of the Academy by the men who compose it. The retrospective exhibition manifests the incredible success with which this ideal has been upheld throughout the hundred years. For in an era when uniform beauty is the exception rather than the rule in most exhibitions of art, be they ever so clever, this of the National Academy of Design is likely to call forth an involuntary gasp of pure ecstasy from the beholder.

For, after all, the final acid test of a work of art is, "Would I like to live with this painting or statue, have it in my home, and look upon it every day?"

The answer to this question is very certain to be "Yes" to nearly every one of the exhibits in the National Academy of Design's exhibition. Too many modern painters squander their talent in the representation of excessively repulsive sub-

jects. These may be very valuable as examples of Realism for incarceration in museums. But infinitely more pleasing are works of art which, far from scorning the idea of beauty, glorify it. There is enough unavoidable ugliness in everyday life without consecrating art to its depiction.

The early men, the founders and first members of the National Academy of Design, are comprehensively represented in the exhibition which is arranged somewhat in chronological order. Samuel F. B. Morse, whom nearly all of us identify solely with the invention of the telegraph, but who financed this invention with his painting, and became the first Presi-



"CARITAS," BY ABBOTT H. THAYER, N. A.

dent of the National Academy of Design, was both a miniaturist and a portrait painter of marked ability, as we see by the two examples of his work in the exhibition, a miniature of himself with brush and palette, and a portrait of William Cullen Bryant, a refreshing view of the poet as a very young man, of romantic mien, infinitely more pleasing than the aged head with the long beard most familiar to us.

Gilbert Stuart, Henry Inman, Chester Harding, Charles Loring Elliott, Thomas Sully, Rembrandt Peale, and a number of others who still manifested the influence of the great English portrait painters of the 18th century, are all represented with portraits so full of character that one feels certain they must have been excellent likenesses. Overtopping all others in this group is the portrait of "Dr. William Potts De Wees" by John Neagle, which is so masterful a characterization that it created a sensation in the great memorial exhibition of Neagle's works held by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in April and May, 1925. This artist was elected



"MRS. JAMES B. DRINKWATER AND SON," BY CECELIA BEAUX, WHOSE ABILITY IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF SARGENT

an Honorary Academician in 1828, and in his best work rivalled Stuart. So it is difficult to account for the obscurity from which his name has been but recently rescued.

There also are landscapes by Thomas Cole, William Hart, Albert Bierstadt and others who constituted the "Hudson River School" and its immediate followers, the first American painters to turn to the natural beauty of our own country for their inspiration. The Hudson River School came into being almost simultaneously with, though independently of, the Barbizon in France. The same sincere love of nature which prompted the great French landscape painters to turn to the open country moved the Americans also. But because the latter fell short of the French in their painting (since they had not equal opportunities for training), and had less native ability, some critics regard their creditable achievements with contemptuous amusement. But they would deserve much credit had they succeeded less well, for they displayed discernment and patriotic pride in seeking beauty in their own country instead of slavishly going abroad for it; and their landscapes are colorful and pleasing, excellently drawn and full of charm. Albert Bierstadt's "Yosemite Valley" in the Academy's exhibition is a particularly fine example of this early landscape work.

These men were the vanguard of the great school of American landscape painters who flourished from the middle of the 19th century. George Inness, one of the foremost of this group, was born in the same year as the National Academy of Design, and centenary memorial celebrations were held for him last spring. A superb work by him, "Frosty Morning in Montclair," is included in the exhibition. It has the brooding spirit which distin-

guished Inness' paintings of the north. He was directly influenced by the Barbizon School, as was also Homer Martin, whose exquisite and much-reproduced painting, "View on the Seine," frequently called "Harp of the Winds," which belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, represents him in the exhibition. A third great painter of this group was Alexander H. Wyant, whose landscape, "The Clearing," is shown. These paintings and examples of the work of Ralph Blakelock, J. Francis Murphy, Henry W. Ranger, George Inness, Jr., Dwight W. Tryon (who died only last July), Albert P. Ryder, Frederick Ballard Williams, and Henry Golden Dearth, were all shown together in one gallery at the Corcoran, with a number of equally celebrated figure paintings, and constituted what some critics called the cream of the entire exhibition.

A portrait of "Prof. Loeffts," by Frank Duveneck, a figure painting, "Ready for the Ride," by William M. Chase, and "The Wounded Drummer Boy," an example of Eastman Johnson's genre, are notable works in the exhibition by painters who went to Germany for their training in art, in the middle of the last century, when Düsseldorf and Munich enjoyed widespread reputations as centers of art education. But these three American artists gained their reputations in spite of, rather than because of, their early German training.

From the beginning of the last quarter of the 19th century, the influence of the French Academy superseded all others in moulding our American painters. The retrospective exhibition is rich in beautiful and intriguing works by virtually all of the great Paris-trained group which, subsequent to its return from abroad, had a disagreement with the older men of the National Academy of De-

sign, and formed the Society of American Artists. But John La Farge and other firmly established Academicians were in sympathy with the promising young group, aided and encouraged it, and were undoubtedly responsible for the eventual union of these vigorous painters with the Academy. The familiar "Muse of Painting" by La Farge, "The Lost Mind" by Elihu Vedder, "In Strange Seas" by George W. Maynard, "Mother and Child" by George de Forest Brush, "The Amega" by Robert F. Blum, "The Blonde" by Kenyon Cox, figure paintings, and landscapes by H. Bolton Jones, Bruce Crane, Birge Harrison, and others, are a few of the large number shown in the Academy's exhibition.

"Caritas," by Abbott H. Thayer, was given a place of honor in one of the galleries at the Corcoran, and justly so. Thayer was one of the first painters to create an ideal of American womanhood. His young women possess a classic perfection of form combined with appealing spirituality and sweetness of expression. Thomas W. Dewing's women are an equally distinct though altogether different type.

Everyone who visits the exhibition is

bound to be arrested by "The Penance of Eleanor," a large painting by Edwin A. Abbey, who has been surpassed by no modern artist in his ability to paint historic pictures with an artistic value equal to their narrative interest. This painting is based upon a theme in Shakespeare's

"King Henry the Sixth," wherein Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, is condemned as a sorceress and obliged to walk barefoot and clad in a sheet.

Our first great painter of the ocean, Winslow Homer, is seen in a characteristic work, one of his most famous, "Eight Bells." Homer's mantle has fallen upon some six or eight marine painters of today, among whom may be

mentioned Paul Dougherty, Emil Carlsen, William Ritschel, Frederick J. Waugh, and Charles H. Woodbury, all of whom are Academicians, and represented in the exhibition with striking scenes of the ocean in a few of its myriad moods.

Our "Old Master," as the late John Singer Sargent has been called, is at his best in "Under Full Sail," one of the famous Wertheimer portraits. In contrast to this is the equally magnificent character study, less brilliant but more profound, "The Thinker," by Thomas Eakins.



DR. WILLIAM POTTS DE WEES, BY JOHN NEAGLE, FINEST OF THE EARLY PORTRAITS IN THIS EXHIBITION

John W. Alexander's familiar and fascinating "Pot of Basil" is another high spot in the display.

More than half of the exhibition is composed of the works of living men and women. The mere mention on any adequate scale of the most prominent names would exceed the bounds of this paper. Edwin H. Blashfield, president of the National Academy of Design, painted a symbolic composition especially for this exhibition, which

is indeed a sort of keynote to its character. Childe Hassam, the foremost exponent of Impressionism in this country, shows a painting, "Arcady," and a number of etchings. Frank W. Benson, among the first "plein-airists," a prominent painter of figures out-of-doors, seen in brilliant sunshine, is oddly enough represented with a still life composition. Among the etchings, however, are sev-

eral of the sporting prints, which have endeared him to lovers of the hunt. Helen M. Turner's "Lilies, Lanterns, and Sunshine" is a delightful figure group, not only characteristic of her rare talent, but reminiscent of the kind of work the public has come to expect from Mr. Benson. "With Malice Toward None," a superb

portrait of Lincoln, by Douglas Volk, whose father made the death mask of the martyred President; "Portrait of Mrs. James B. Drinkwater," by Cecelia Beaux, whose exceptional ability is to be compared to Sargent's; "Madonna of the Harbor," one of Charles W. Hawthorne's sympathetic studies of the fisher-folk of Provincetown; "The Prodigal Son," a forceful work of Horatio Walker; "Captured Flags from Yorktown Presented to

Congress—1781," by John Ward Dunsmore, which would have more than a little interest for the Daughters of the American Revolution; "The Prayer of the East," by Jules Guerin, who stands in the foremost rank of mural painters, are works which contribute greatly to the success of the retrospective exhibition.

The National Academy of Design has not been able to accomplish the impos-

sible, that is, to have affiliated every great American painter during the past century, nor to obtain examples of the work of every great painter associated with it, either now or in the past. Hence, one looks in vain for anything by the immortal Whistler, or by William Morris Hunt, or John H. Twachtman, for instance, who



"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE," BY DOUGLAS VOLK, WHOSE FATHER MADE THE DEATH MASK OF LINCOLN

were never members or associates of the Academy; and one also fails to find any work by Robert Henri or Edmund C. Tarbell among the Academicians who are for some reason not represented. But one cannot complain of a few omissions, in the face of so prodigal a display of what is finest in American art.

The reader may naturally infer that the exhibition is composed entirely of paintings, which are, indeed, greatly in the majority. But equal in quality are a number of superb works in sculpture, as well as engravings, etchings, drawings, and prints.

A cast of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' beautiful "Caritas," which represents him in the national collection of France, was

especially made for the Academy's exhibition. Herbert Adams' alluring "Nymph of Fynmere" and Rudolph Evans' "Girl with Apples," two life-size bronze nudes, were placed opposite each other at the head of the grand staircase in the Corcoran gallery. Equally appealing are the "Diana" of Anna Hyatt Huntington, and the beautiful marble, "Fragilina" by Attilio Piccirilli. The older men,

too, among the sculptors, are represented. John Quincy Adams Ward's two little bronzes, "The Slave" and "The Indian Hunter," are worthy examples of the art of the man who made the splendid statue of George Washington which stands be-

fore the old Sub-Treasury building in New York City. Paul Wayland Bartlett, who died late last summer, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, A. Phimister Proctor, Adolph Weinman, Charles H. Niehaus, Paulanship, Hermon MacNeil, are some of the prominent sculptors whose work is included. A small model of the great seated figure of "Lincoln" in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., by Daniel Chester French, is contrasted with a standing



"ACADEMIA," BY EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD;
THIS PAINTING IS A KEYNOTE TO THE
CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBITION

figure of a smooth-shaven Lincoln by Lorado Taft. Among the etchers, engravers, and other print makers represented, one finds such famous names as Joseph Pennell, George Bellows, C. F. W. Mielatz, Timothy Cole, and Charles H. Woodbury. The field of architecture, too, is represented with drawings by Henry Bacon ("Lincoln Memorial"), Donn Barber, Bertram G. Goodhue,

("Chapel at West Point"), Cass Gilbert, John Russell Pope, architect of the proposed D. A. R. Auditorium, ("Scottish Rite Temple"), Charles a Platt, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Charles F. McKim, and a number of others. A case of medals by Laura Gardin Fraser is included; and, finally, rounding out the exhibition, about twenty-four miniatures, by some of the best of the early men and of the best of the moderns.

But, although most of our time and interest is taken up with the superb retrospective exhibition, no one must derive the idea that the National Academy of Design is a mere club for the higher circles in the world of art. The Academy is

chiefly concerned with the development of real artists in each generation, and it maintains a school of art, tuition free, into which about five hundred students are received annually. More than 60 per cent of these students are native-born Americans; large numbers of them support themselves by taking positions at night, in order to leave them the precious daylight hours for their studies at the School. Some are ushers in theaters, or waiters in night clubs, milk deliverers, clerks at soda fountains, etc. Realizing how all-consuming is the ambition to be an artist, to one with true creative ability, the members of the National Academy meet the sacrifices of the students with



ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOWERIE, BY E. I. HENRY, N. A.

sacrifices of their own. As nearly all of the instructors are Academicians, and hence artists of high ability, the daylight hours, which they cheerfully spend in instructing the students, might be infinitely more profitable to them in a material sense. Yet, year after year, they continue to devote a part of their energies to the art classes, at salaries which have not been raised for over forty years, and are hence but a fraction of what these men would receive for the same instruction to private classes in their own studios. Each year of the century, the school has faced a deficit, too, which has been met in some way, so that the work has gone on.

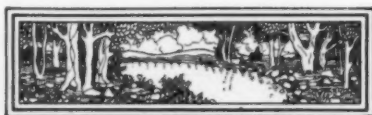
As a part of its centennial celebration, it hopes to raise an endowment fund for the school, and even hopes to found a real College of Art, in which the students may receive the usual college training at the same time as their education in art. As it is, they now have to either forego a college education, or else are obliged to postpone their art training for some three or four years, to obtain the other first.

The National Academy of Design holds an annual exhibition, open to any artist who wishes to submit original work. Substantial prizes are offered, and the older Academicians often refrain from entering anything in these exhibitions so as to give the younger artists, and those who are not members, a chance.

Another great service of the Academy is the administration of the Ranger Fund Bequest. Henry W. Ranger, a great

artist, an Academician, and a firm friend to contemporary American Art, left his entire estate to form a fund, the interest of which is used each year to purchase one or more works by American artists, generally over 45 years of age, and to distribute these works to art museums, galleries, and associations, libraries which have free art sections, and schools and other institutions, under certain conditions. Each of these pictures is subject to recall by the National Gallery of Art during a certain period of time after the artist's death, but if it does not claim the painting, because of already having a good example of that particular artist's work, or some other reason, the institution to which it was first sent may keep it permanently. About fifty pictures have thus been purchased by the National Academy and presented to various institutions.

One hundred years of life in an organization which has rendered such inestimable services to the cause of art, to the development of American genius, and to the civilization of a nation, as has the National Academy of Design, are but a beginning. Its permanent worth having been firmly established, it may look forward to countless years of ever-increasing service. These first hundred years have been a morning song, a time of greatly aspiring, greatly accomplishing youth. Let us look forward to a second hundred years, in which the National Academy of Design may reach the fullest flower of maturity.



A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

*"No one is useless in the world who lightens
the burden of it for anyone else."*

—Dickens

JANUARY, the first month of the year, according to our modern calendar, is no less a time of beginning than it was when the Romans signified this fact by naming it after Janus, their double-headed deity and god of beginnings, whose festival fell within the month. With one face looking backward and one forward, he symbolized that thought of the future as well as of the past with which January has come to be inseparably associated.

Looking backward, Daughters of the American Revolution face a glorious past—a past of which they have reason to be justly proud, a past of marvelously increasing growth and progress, a past of superb achievement along many and varied lines of civic and national endeavor, a past that has conserved the best that our ancestors gave all to achieve, a past that has visioned wisely and progressively for the present and the future.

Looking forward, Daughters of the American Revolution, in this month of beginnings, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six, let us face a future that shall magnificently carry on the planning so splendidly begun—a future that shall even more vitally concern itself with conserving righteousness and godliness in the home life of the nation—a future that shall strive for that wise type of universal education which shall make for richer, fuller lives through conscientious participation in the rights and privileges of citizenship—a future

that shall pave the way for the realization of ideals whose purpose and glory of achievement we may but vision.

In this time of looking forward, of facing the present and the future, we have a very definite and concrete responsibility to meet in providing funds for the building of the New Auditorium. May I again specifically remind you, so that there may be no misunderstanding about the situation at this or at any future time, that, in closing my report to the Thirty-fourth Congress, as Chairman of the Committee authorized by the Thirty-third Congress to have tentative plans prepared for the building of a new Auditorium, I definitely stated, as is clearly shown in the minutes of the Proceedings of the last Congress (a copy of which has been sent to every Chapter Regent), that no action would be taken immediately following my report, but that the question would be taken up for discussion and decision at eleven o'clock, Friday morning, April 17th, making its place on the program "the special order" of the day's business. Those in attendance upon the Congress were thus given almost three days in which to consider the advisability of this project before taking final action upon it. In the meantime, for the further exact information of the delegates, two thousand circulars were distributed, giving the specific amounts that it would be necessary to spend for the erection and the mainte-

nance of such an auditorium after its completion.

So enthusiastic were the majority of those present that when the time arrived for the discussion it was impossible for the President General, as Presiding Officer, to delay the determining vote. This enthusiasm has continued constant and steadfast, as is evidenced by the many reports which are coming to Headquarters from nearly all parts of the country.

The plan devised for the selling of the 4,000 seats in the Auditorium, for gift memorial purposes, at \$150.00 each is proving to be an exceedingly popular one.

Each contribution in the way of gifts, pledges, memorial subscriptions, and investment in our New Auditorium bonds naturally brings nearer the time when we can begin the actual construction of the New Auditorium. The whole-hearted and tangible response which has already been made has been both gratifying and encouraging. State and Chapter Chairmen are tireless in their efforts to have States, Chapters, and members respond to this building need, and our membership has never more literally followed the Bible injunction that we do accordingly as we are "disposed in our hearts." It has been such splendid, whole-hearted giving, too, that I feel increasingly proud of the splendid women of our Society and of the unity and co-operation which they have made such an outstanding characteristic of our organization.

In this month of January, in which were born such great patriots and ardent

advocates of liberty and justice as Edmund Burke, Paul Revere, Israel Putnam, Ethan Allen, Gouverneur Morris, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton—can we not put our savings to work for the advancement of the ideals those heroes made real, and to which our Society is so solemnly pledged, by investing them in the New Auditorium bonds? These bonds have behind them the guaranteed, perfectly secure real estate assets of our Society. In purchasing them we will not only be helping to finance the New Auditorium, but we will also be netting a six per cent return upon our investment.

As we cross the threshold of a New Year, it is fitting that we should realize that we have measured back to us in daily living just what we give out. We have cause for thankfulness, too, in the privilege of eternal progression which is ours and for the lessons that we have learned from the past which make for progressiveness.

That this year, 1926, will bring to each one of you individually, and to our Society as a whole, a rich store of blessings, both material and spiritual, and that the serenity of nations in peace and accord with each other may abide with us even more securely, for the advancement and continuance of the world's greater progress, happiness, and salvation, is my earnest and sincere New Year's wish to you.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.





THE BIRTHPLACE OF VERMONT

THE "OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE" in Windsor is the birthplace of the State of Vermont. The baptismal name "Vermont" had been given this proposed Independent Republic at Windsor, June 4, 1777. A month later the State Constitution was adopted at a convention of representatives of the New Hampshire Grants, also held at Windsor. The date of this great historic event was July 8, 1777, when the British forces were invading the Champlain valley under General Burgoyne, and only two days previous had captured Fort Ticonderoga.

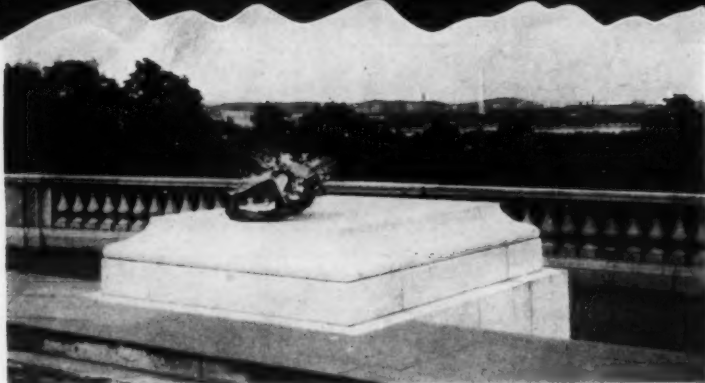
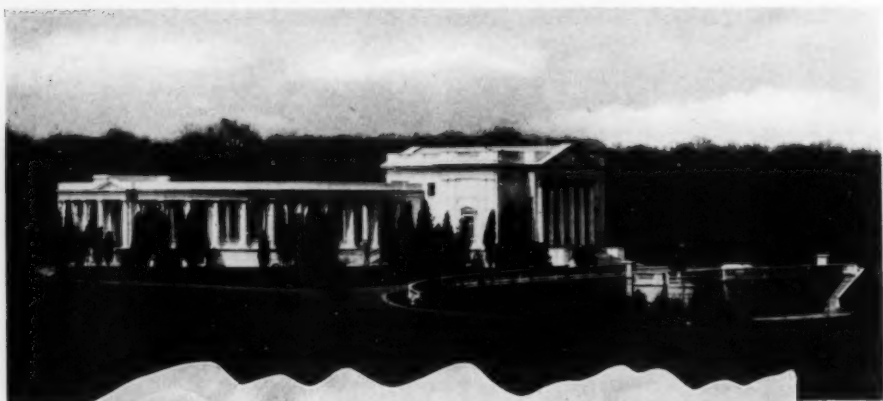
Ira Allen related that when the delegates in the Windsor convention heard that Ticonderoga had fallen into the hands of the British forces they were about to adjourn in great consternation with their work unfinished, but that a violent thunderstorm kept them in the building. It was during this storm that the provisions of the constitution were read for the last time, so Vermont's constitution was baptized in thunder, lightning, and in rain.

The first Legislature chosen after the Constitution was adopted met in Windsor in 1778 and organized a State government. By the establishment of a government under the Constitution of 1777, Vermont became a Republic, independent not only of Great Britain but of all the colonies or states on the North American continent. It remained so until admitted to the Union in 1791. The constitution of 1777, patterned mainly from a form of a constitution which is generally believed to have been the work of Benjamin Franklin, was noteworthy for being the first constitution to prohibit slavery.

Of all buildings in Vermont this ranks first in historical importance, and the memory of what took place within its walls almost 150 years ago should excite the State pride and fire the national patriotism of the Green Mountain boys for generations to come.

In 1904 a few patriotic citizens, aided by the Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a bronze tablet on the building with this inscription:

"THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE: IN THIS BUILDING WAS HELD JULY 2-8, 1777, THE CONVENTION WHICH ADOPTED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE OF VERMONT: THE FIRST IN AMERICA TO PROHIBIT HUMAN SLAVERY."



Top—AMPHITHEATER AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY. THE TOP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S TOMB CAN BE SEEN TO THE RIGHT
Bottom—TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, VA.

Tombs of the Unknown Warriors of the Allied Nations

BY ISABEL L. SMITH

AMERICA

THE War Department, on September 11, 1921, requested General Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army, in charge of the American Expeditionary Forces, to take charge of the shipping of the remains of our unknown soldier from France and to represent the United States Government at all official ceremonies in Europe.

General Allen having completed all arrangements, the body was selected on Oct. 24, 1921, by Corporal Younger from the four brought from Chalons from four different cemeteries; the one selected was from the cemetery of Romagne.

The casket, resting in the cathedral at Chalons, was almost hidden under wreaths

and bouquets. The ceremonies were directed by the prefect and the mayor. Addresses were made in French by General Dupont, the Mayor, M. Servas, and General Allen. Thousands of sorrowing people were massed in the plaza and the streets, and at the station all the troops and organizations passed by the Unknown, rendering him honor.

The remains were taken to Havre, Oct. 25, 1921, on a special train, accompanied by General Allen and General Rodgers, U. S. Army, and M. Maginat, French Minister of Pensions. Hundreds of school children scattered flowers on the coffin, which was borne in procession to the quay. In placing upon the coffin the cross of the Legion of Honor, M. Maginat said, "France will never forget that he gave his last dream to her."

The coffin was then reverently borne by a guard of Marines aboard the U. S. S. *Olympia*, famous as Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay, to be conveyed to America. Admiral Chandler was in command of the *Olympia*.

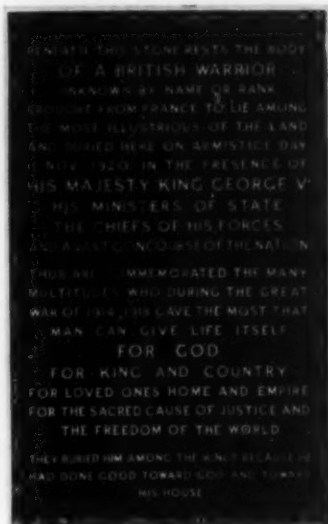
The remains of the Unknown arrived in Washington Nov. 9, 1921, and were placed in the rotunda of the Capitol. The following day, Thursday, the public were allowed to pass through the rotunda to pay their respects to the flag-draped casket. Beautiful floral offerings were sent by the representatives of every nation and patriotic organization.

Friday the official ceremonies took place. Before the procession started from the Capitol, President Harding placed the ribbon of the Cross of Honor on the coffin. The entire populace of Washington lined the streets from the Capitol to Arlington to honor the Unknown as the funeral passed along.

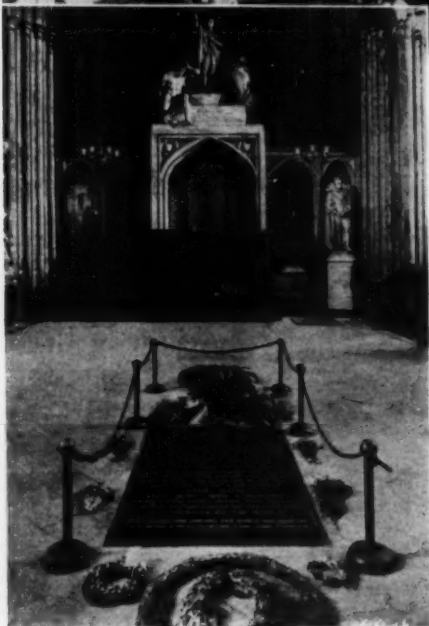
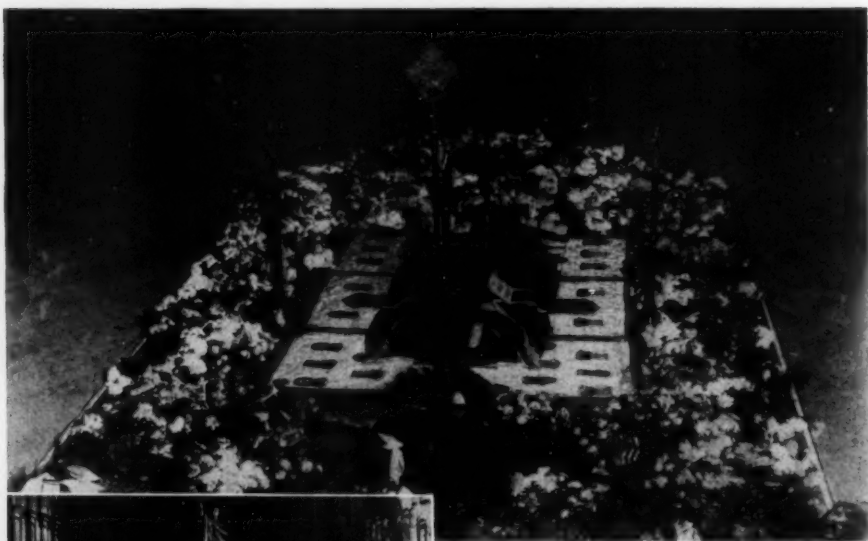
President Harding marched at the head of the procession with General Pershing, followed by his military and naval aides, the Vice-President, members of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign nations, Senators and Members of Congress, the Governors of the States, the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The procession marched to Arlington, eight abreast, via the Arlington bridge, ex-President and Mrs. Wilson accompanying it in their carriage as far as the bridge.

Arriving at Arlington, all took their places in the apse, where the casket was placed upon the catafalque after the singing of "America." President Harding delivered his address. A hymn, "The Supreme Sacrifice," was sung by a quartet from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and accompanied by the Marine Band.

The Unknown Soldier was then decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross by the President of the United States; the Victoria Cross, by Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, representing the



HEWN FROM MARBLE NEAR
THE BATTLEFIELD OF
WATERLOO



THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN BRITISH WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON

Above: THE FLOWER-DECKED TOMB ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1920

British Government; the Belgian "croix de guerre," by Lieut.-General Baron Jacques, representing the Belgian Government; the French "Medaille Militaire" and the French "Croix de Guerre," by Marechal Foch, representing the French Government; "A Gold Medal for Bravery," by General Armando Diaz, representing the Italian Government; Czechoslovak "War Cross," by Doctor Stepanek; the "Virtuts Militari," by the Polish Minister Lubornirski, representing the Polish Government.

The remains were then borne to the sarcophagus. The Marine Band played "Lead, Kindly Light." At the conclusion of the services three salvos of artillery were fired and taps sounded, followed by a 21-gun salute.

The British "Victoria Cross" for America's Unknown was announced in King George's letter to President Harding:

"I greatly wish for Armistice Day to confer on your Unknown Warrior our highest decoration for valor, the Vic-



toria Cross. It has never been bestowed upon the subject of another State, but I trust that you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British Empire may thus more fully pay the tribute to a tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by men of your great fighting forces, whether on sea or land, upon the western front."

BRITISH

Shortly before noon on Armistice Day, 1920, an unknown British warrior ended the most wonderful Odyssey since the world began. In the corner of Westminster Abbey dedicated to the statesmen of the British Empire, some private, some non-commissioned officer, was laid to rest, with tender reverence and with historic pomp and pageantry.

The coffin of the unknown British warrior, taken from his grave in Flanders Field, bore the inscription—"A British Warrior who Fell in the Great War 1914-1918 for King & Country." The Union



Top—THE "ARC DE TRIOMPHE" AND THE "PLACE DE L'ETOILE" (IT IS UNDER THIS MONUMENT THAT "THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER" LIES)

Bottom—TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER. "THE PERPETUAL FLAME" BEHIND THE TOMB.—PARIS

THUS THE FRENCH PAY HOMAGE TO THEIR HEROIC DEAD



Jack which covered the coffin was brought from the battlefield of France where it had often been used to cover the coffin of a British soldier.

The remains rested in the Chateau Boulogne over night, and the next morning the Navy reverently brought the Unknown Warrior in the British destroyer, *Verdun*, to the white cliffs of England. The *Verdun* docked at Dover and a Field Marshal's salute was fired from the Dover Castle and the body was borne in procession to the Marine Station to entrain for Victoria, where it remained over night under guard.

The next morning the body was placed in a gun carriage and the pall bearers were Lord Byng, Lord Horne,

Sir Henry Wilson, Earl Hurd, Lord French and others. His Majesty the King, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, its chief mourners followed immediately behind the coffin, and arrived at the cenotaph in Whitehall, which the King had arranged to unveil on Armistice Day.

The cenotaph was draped with the Union Jack so that the cross of St. George, the symbol of all that is noblest in chivalry, stood out conspicuously at either end. After a ten-minute silence, the King placed a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph, and the Prince of Wales followed with the same.

The procession moved on its way and was brought to an end at the holiest acre that England owns

IN FLANDERS FIELD

By JOHN McGRATH

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.



VIEW OF GRAVE OF UNKNOWN WARRIOR, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM



—Westminster Abbey—where the body of the Unknown, in its iron-bound casket of oak was lowered into its last resting place in the midst of England's glorious dead.

The most poignant moment was reached when the Dean of Westminster, reciting the burial service, came to the words, "Ashes to ashes, earth to earth, dust to dust," His Majesty the King standing at the head of the grave with the Princes of the Royal House, sprinkled on the coffin a handful of soil from France.

The originator of the plan for the burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey was Col. W. W. Ashley, M. C.

BELGIUM

Belgium's Unknown Warrior was laid to his last long rest in Brussels, Nov. 11, 1922, at the foot of the Column of Congress. The body was chosen by a soldier blinded in the war.

The coffin laid in state at the Gare du Nord, where most imposing preparations had been made for its reception. The catafalque, with the four enormous urns at the corners and the heavy mourning coverings of the entire walls festooned and bedecked with flowers, made a memorable impression.

King Albert and the Crown Prince Leopold, Duke of Bra-



Above: THE SITE IN THE SUPERB MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMANUEL IN ROME WHERE THE BODY OF ITALY'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR WAS PLACED.

Below: THE ITALIAN WAR MOTHER WHO CHOSE THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

bant, were there with state, military, and court officials. Among the heads of military missions were the Earl of Ypres, General Degoutte, General Henry T. Allen, Inegaki, and representatives of all the Allied Armies.

The pallbearers were eight mutiles, four with only right arms and four with only left arms.

The superb cortege on foot made a big detour of the city before reaching the Column of Leopold. All street lamps along the procession were burning, but inclosed in crepe, adding to the solemnity of the occasion. An open amphitheater had been constructed around one side of the column. One address only was made, and that by King Albert. Degoutte pinned the Croix de Guerre on the flag covering the casket; he was followed by the Italian; then General Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army, who bestowed the "Medal of Honor," the emblem of "Highest Military Ideals and Virtue," bestowed in the name of the Congress of the United States.

A solemn, impressive religious ceremony was held for the Unknown Hero at the Church Saint Gudule.

FRANCE

Many nations have erected monuments to their unknown warriors, but the honor of the idea of a tomb for an unknown warrior belongs to Maurice Maunoury, head of the Polytechnique School. He responded in Paris to the call to arms, and was in command of the 28th Volunteer Artillery; he took part in the battle of the Marne, where, by his valor, he won the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur.

On July 12, 1918, when presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Lycee de Charlemagne, he eulogized the little French soldier who, he said, sacrificed

himself for the profit even of those who denied their country; he asked that we leave not without rewarding his heroism and abnegation, and that France, immediately after the war, would gather on the field of battle the symbolic remains of the dead of an unknown name, and preserve them in the Pantheon with this dedication:

"To the Poilu,
A Grateful Country."

On Nov. 10, 1920, the bodies of eight unknown heroes were taken from their graves on the battlefield and placed in the citadel of Verdun, which had been transformed into a chapel. Here a simple soldier from the garrison, amidst the dignitaries and entire population of Verdun, amidst prayers and tears, selected from the eight unknown warriors the one to receive the honor of his country never before given to the most illustrious of France.

The body was taken by train to Tours and placed in the chapel Deufert-Rocheau until the hour of departure for the Pantheon, 10:30, Nov. 11. The ceremonies were linked with the jubilee of the Third Republic—the heart of Gambetta, the founder of the Republic was borne in the procession contained in an urn in a triumphal car. The coffin of the poilu was draped in the *Tricolour* and placed on a gun carriage, and behind it walked President Millerand, Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Petain. Other generals, statesmen and dignitaries were in the procession, which included practically the entire military strength of France. Arrived at the Pantheon, the coffin and urn were borne inside and the troops and great mass of citizens remained outside during the ceremonies, the President of France making the address.

After the ceremonies, the procession was re-formed and went by way of the Place de Concord and Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe, where the journey came to an end and the remains of the Poilu laid to rest.

The entire city of Paris was decorated with flags, flowers and electric search-lights. Red and blue flame illumined the monument the entire night.

At the head of the tomb a light burns perpetually.

ITALY

The funeral of Italy's Unknown Warrior—Ignoto Militi—took place at Rome in 1921. On the 28th of October, 1921, eleven bodies were taken from the cemetery at the small town of Aquileia, on the Adriatic, twenty-two miles from Triest, and placed in the Cathedral. Here the mothers and wives of unknown soldiers spent the night in prayer. After the all-night vigil Signora Bergames made the

selection, placing a white flower on the coffin.

The following morning impressive funeral services were held in the Cathedral of Aquileia, attended by the Duc D'Aosta and the Minister of War, and, after the benediction was given over the body, the funeral procession started by train on its journey to Rome. Along the entire route the populace knelt in reverence and the children strewed flowers.

Arriving in Rome, the Unknown Warrior was met at the station by the King of Italy, who placed the gold medal of valor on the coffin.

After a long and impressive procession to the Venezio Square, the remains were laid to rest in the apse of the tomb of Victor Emanuel, the "Altar of Fatherland," a superb memorial begun in 1887. The building is a remarkably beautiful and imposing white structure, no doubt the finest of its kind in existence.



Scores of Wreaths Are Laid upon Tomb of Unknown

SCORES of wreaths and floral tributes are laid by reverent hands on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington in the course of a year. They represent thousands of dollars in material value, but much more in that intangible love which the Nation holds for the sentiment embodied in that tomb, representative of the sacrifice of thousands.

They shine for a day on the tomb, then move away to the guarding rail, and then they go the way of all flowers—they have served their purpose once and they go back to the earth, some day to bud again.

Not since the day that the remains of America's unknown fighter were solemnly laid to rest has any effort been made to preserve any of the tributes laid upon the tomb, either by individuals, organizations, this or foreign nations, although each Armistice Day scores of floral tributes cover the tomb. The metal and other wreaths which could be preserved and which were sent at the time of the interment have been preserved and are in one of the ante-rooms of the great amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.—*The Evening Star*.

The Declaration of Independence

BY BELL MERRILL DRAPER

Registrar, Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

MANY years ago a distinguished Senator of the United States, whose wife was a National Officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and whose son has recently attracted public attention in connection with the Air Service, was scheduled to deliver the address at the Commencement of one of the law schools in Washington. The theater was crowded; the front seats were occupied by members of the Senior Class, upon whose faces was that bored look so common to young people of the former as well as the present generation when compelled to listen to a speech by an outsider before the real business of the day could begin; the other seats were filled with admiring parents and friends, settling down for a comfortable nap until the time came when their hero would mount the platform, and their floral tributes would be presented; all joined in a perfunctory hand-clap as, after the introduction, the Senator advanced to the front of the rostrum, laid down his manuscript and adjusted his spectacles.

He then began, as follows: "You have been told repeatedly that in the law, as in all other professions, there is plenty of room at the top. I don't know. I have never been there."

Like a flash the expressions changed; the students woke up and paid close attention to a sober, straightforward dissertation on the responsibilities of a lawyer in his community; and by their hearty applause at the close showed their appreciation of a talk which, except for the beginning, would have fallen on barren ground.

With this incident still fresh in my memory, I am beginning this article, designed primarily for Chapter Regents and Registrars, with some questions, hoping thereby to induce others to follow it to the end.

For, significant as all Sesqui-Centennial anniversaries are, there occurs this year the one towards which all that have taken place are but preliminaries; and after which all will be the natural sequence—the *adoption of the Declaration of Independence*.

Already the Council Chamber in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, has been renovated and restored as nearly as possible to a semblance of what it was in 1776. The pictures of the Signers, which were taken from the walls about ten years ago, and stacked in the basement, have been resurrected, cleaned, and hung in the large Banquet Hall on the second floor, with the name beneath, so that he who runs may read; little slips are being sent out to correspondents by leading hotels, inviting all to visit the city July Fourth and "help celebrate the birth of the Nation." Buildings are being erected to house the vast throng expected to attend, and many other preparations are being made to create in the city a proper setting for the event.

How many of the fifty-six Signers of the Declaration did not vote for it, and what are their names?

Which one of the Committee of five appointed to draft the Declaration neither signed nor voted for the document, and why?

When did it become "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America"?

What is the name of the man who neither



Photo by Handy

THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Reproduction of an old engraving now in the Print Division of the Library of Congress

voted for the Declaration, nor is his name attached to the original Declaration of Independence, now enshrined in the Library of Congress, yet affixed his signature to the copies sent out July fifth, 1776, to the Army and to each State?

What is the name of the woman who printed the first edition of the Declaration with (supposedly) all the names of the Signers attached?

Whose name was omitted, and why?

Who was the Signer whose life was undoubtedly shortened by the persecution of his Tory neighbors on account of that act, but who, firm in his belief, reiterated it on his death-bed; and this justification is carved on his tombstone?

How many of the Signers had been educated in whole or in part, in England?

How many of the Signers have no living descendants?

How many have no descendants in the male line?

Answers to the preceding questions will be found in the body of the article.

To anyone who wishes to make original research on the subject an answer to the following question is suggested:

Why does not the name of Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland, appear among the Signers?

Whether the old saying that to properly educate a child, one must begin with his grandfather, be true or not, one certainly must begin with the landing of the Colonists in America to properly understand the causes that led up to the Declaration of Independence, and the necessity for its existence.

But as the space allotted to a magazine article is necessarily limited, I will merely refer you to the interesting and authoritative articles on the subject by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick and Professor Churchill which have appeared in the magazine within the last few years; and inform you that a copy of this complete sketch, with references for every statement therein, has been deposited in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

May 15, 1776 (the same day that Virginia instructed its delegates in Congress to propose a resolution declaring the united Colonies free and independent States), the Congress declared that royal authority had ceased, and recommended

to those Colonies that had not already done so to "adopt such governments as might best conduce to the safety and happiness of the people." A resolution of which Cæsar Rodney writes:

Most of those here who are termed the cool, considerate men, think it amounts to a Declaration of Independence. It certainly savors of it.

Before this time North Carolina and several of the other Colonies had authorized their delegates in Congress to vote for independence, as well as a number of the counties in Virginia, the Committee of Safety of Cumberland County having instructed its delegates in this vigorous language:

We, therefore, your constituents, instruct you positively to declare for an Independency; that you solemnly adjure any allegiance to his Britanick Majesty, and bid him a good Night forever.

It was, therefore, no new subject that was introduced June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, Senior member of the Virginia delegation in the Continental Congress, when he offered the well-known motion:

That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

It was immediately seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts and, as it was evident that the men making or seconding such a motion would be exposed to personal danger, the following guarded entry appears in the Journal:

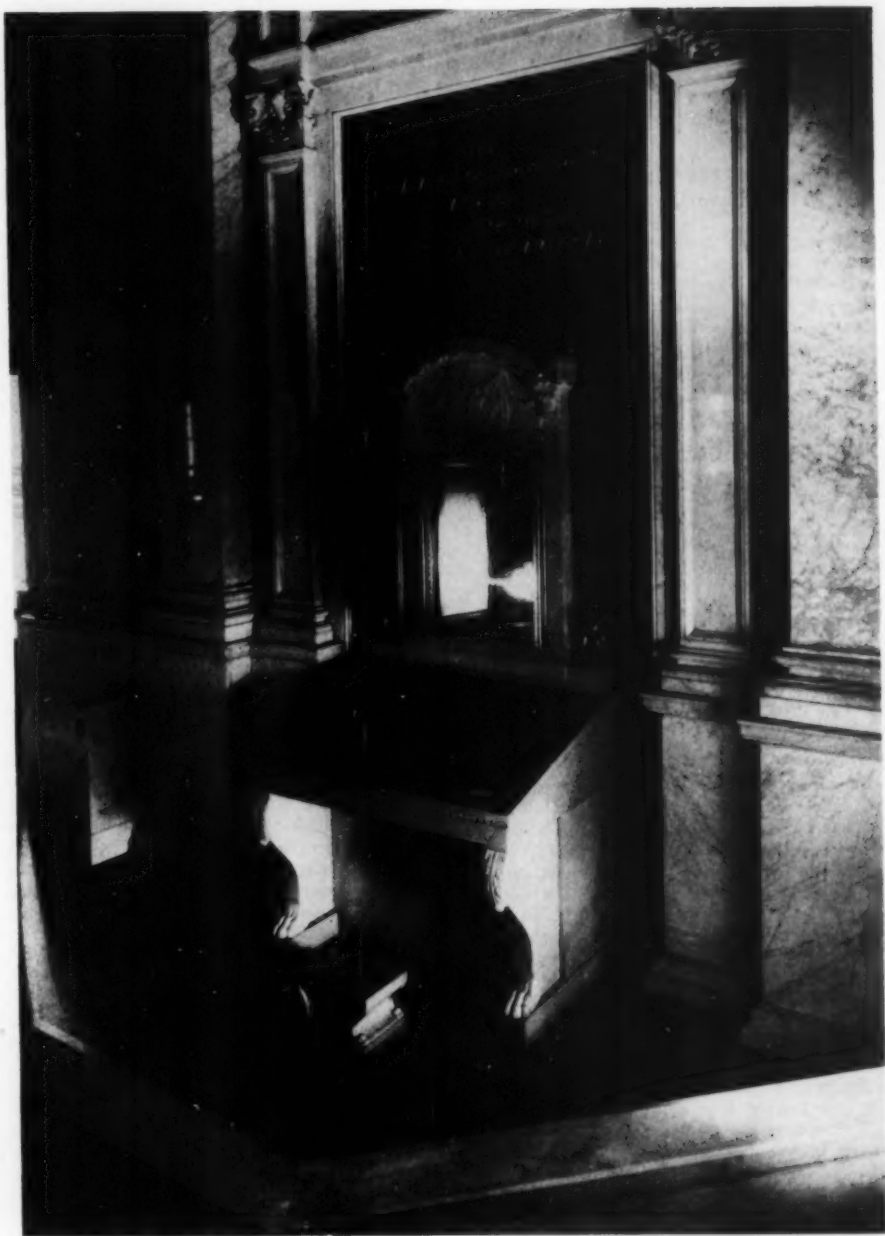
Certain resolutions respecting independency being moved and seconded, Resolved, that the consideration of them be deferred until tomorrow morning, and that the members be enjoined to attend punctually at ten o'clock, in order to take the same into their consideration.

From then until June tenth the hours were filled with arguments pro and con, when the question was postponed until July first, in order

"to give the Assemblies of the Middle Colonies an opportunity to take off their restrictions and let their Delegates unite in the measure." . . . "But that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto" a committee was appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration; and one on June 12 "to prepare a plan for confederation for the Colonies, and another to state the terms proper to be proposed for Foreign alliance."

While it may seem difficult, viewing the matter from a present-day standpoint, to understand how the Colonies could set up separate governments, raise an army, and yet deliberate so long on the, apparently, most natural sequence, that of independence, it must be remembered that some of the Delegates still held positions of emolument under the Royal government; that many of them, especially from the southern States, had been educated in England, had many relatives and connections "on the other side" and agreed with Edward Rutledge, who explains his position very clearly in his letter of June 8, 1776, to John Jay:

The Congress sat till 7 o'clock this evening in consequence of a motion of R. H. Lee's rendering ourselves free and independant State. The sensible part of the House opposed the Motion—they had no objection to forming a Scheme of a Treaty which they would send to France by proper Persons and uniting this Continent by a Confederacy; they saw no Wisdom in a Declaration of Independence, nor any other Purpose to be enforced by it, but placing ourselves in the Power of those with whom we mean to treat, giving our Enemy Notice of our Intentions before we had taken any steps to execute them and thereby enabling them to counteract us in our Intentions and rendering ourselves ridiculous in the Eyes of foreign powers by attempting to bring them into an Union with us before we had united with each other. For daily experience evinces that the Inhabitants of every Colony consider themselves at liberty to do as they please upon almost every occasion. . . . The event, however, was that the Question was postponed; it is to be renewed on Monday when I mean to move that it should be postponed for 3 Weeks or Months. In the mean Time the plan of Confederation and the Scheme of Treaty may go on. . . . I wish you had been here, the whole Argument was sustained on one side by



THE SHRINE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HOLDING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

R. Livingston, Wilson, Dickerson and myself, and by the Power of all N. England, Virginia, and Georgia at the other.

Lee, who had consistently opposed delay, closed debate on the tenth with a most brilliant appeal, ending (according to his biographer) as follows:

If we are not this day wanting in our duty to our country, the names of the American legislators of '76 will be placed by posterity at the side . . . of all those whose memory has been, and forever will be, dear to virtuous men and good citizens.

As he was leaving the hall he was given a message that his wife was very ill; and as soon as possible wound up his affairs in Philadelphia and hastened to her bedside, thereby losing the opportunity to be Chairman of the Committee of five appointed to draft a Declaration, or even to speak or vote in favor of it.

He did not return until August 27, but was allowed to affix his signature to the Declaration, as were all members of the Congress at that time. It seems appropriate, therefore, to give a brief sketch of him here, rather than under the Signers from Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee, fifth son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee of Stratford, Virginia, was born January 20, 1732, and died in 1794 at his home, Chantilly, Virginia. He was educated at the Academy of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, England; and on his return to this country in 1752, devoted his time to the study of law, both English and Roman, and of history. His public life began in 1757, and in 1761 he was elected to the House of Burgesses, which position he continued to hold until after the close of the Revolution.

In 1757 he married Anne Aylett, who died in 1768 leaving four children: Thomas, born in 1758, who married first Mildred Washington; and second Eliza Ashton Brent; and had two children; Ludwell, born in 1760, who married, first Flora Lee, by whom he had three children; and,

second, Elizabeth Armistead, by whom he had six children.

Mary, born 1764, who married in 1792 Col. William A. Washington and died without issue.

and Hannah, born in 1766, who married Corbin Washington and died in 1801, leaving issue.

In 1769 Lee married, second, Mrs. Anne (Gaskins) Pinckard, by whom he had five children:

Anne, born in 1770, who married her cousin, Charles Lee, and died in 1804, leaving issue;

Henrietta, born in 1773, who married, first, in 1794 Richard Lee Turberville and, second, Rev. William Maffitt, leaving children by both husbands.

Sarah, born in 1775, who married Edmund Jennings Lee, her cousin, and died in Alexandria in 1837, leaving eight children.

Cassius, born in 1779, died in 1798;

and Francis Lightfoot, born in 1782, who married, first, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who died without issue; and, second, Jane Fitzgerald, sister of Elizabeth, by whom he had five children.

Lee was a member of the First Continental Congress, and is thus described by John Adams in his diary, September 3, 1774:

"Breakfasted at Dr. Shippen's" . . . "Col. R. H. Lee lodges there; he is a masterly man. This Mr. Lee is a brother of the sheriff of London, and of Dr. Arthur Lee, and of Mrs. Shippen; they are all sensible and deep thinkers." And Silas Deane, in a letter to his wife on September 10, 1774, writes: Mr. (Patrick) Henry is also a lawyer and the completest speaker I ever heard. . . . Col. Lee is said to be his rival in eloquence; and in Virginia and to the southward they are styled the Demosthenes and Cicero of America. . . . These last gentlemen are now in full life, perhaps near fifty, and have made the Constitution and history of Great Britain and America their capital study ever since the late troubles between them have arisen.

To Richard Henry Lee should also be given the credit of first suggesting Committees of Correspondence in the different Colonies in a letter to John Dickinson in 1768.

(To be continued)



A Day at La Grange

Ancestral Home of General Lafayette

BY FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES

Author of "Letters from a Senator's Wife," etc.

AS Lafayette was leaving the United States after his second visit—the one-hundredth anniversary of which we celebrated a year ago—he was presented with an American flag; and, in receiving it, he said: "I accept it with gratitude, and the hope that, displayed from the most prominent part of my house at La Grange, it will always testify to all who may see it the kindness of the American nation towards its adopted and devoted son. And I also hope that when you or your fellow countrymen visit me, it will tell you that at La Grange you are not on foreign soil."

The Courtenay family were the first owners of La Grange; from them it passed into the hands of the d'Aubussons, who owned it until almost the end of the sixteenth century; they were followed by the Agnesseau family; finally a Noailles married an Agnesseau daughter, and it was inherited by Lafayette's wife, Marie Adrienne Noailles de Lafayette. It was confiscated during the Revolution, but was restored to its owner according to a decree of the new government when Napoleon came into power, and was a refuge for Lafayette in his later years. He first went there to live in 1799, after he had

been worn out by many years of struggle and imprisonment.

Lafayette had espoused the revolutionary cause at the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789; his sympathies had been almost entirely with the people,—but he was not the man to desire unnecessary violence, and did his best to protect Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. As the people grew more and more radical, and more and more violent, he became increasingly unpopular. He attempted to leave France, but was captured by Frederick William of Prussia, and later sent to an Austrian prison at Olmutz. Aided by two friends, a German and an American, he attempted to escape, but was retaken. Of course his family, separated from him, were also enduring the greatest hardships and facing countless dangers. Lafayette was in prison five years. At the end of that time, Napoleon, who had just completed a successful campaign against Austria, demanded his release (with other French prisoners) as part of the terms of peace, and the defeated Austrians had to comply.

In September, 1797, Lafayette left prison and lived for about two years in Holstein, where his family joined him. Two years later he went to La Grange, hoping to lead a life of quiet and seclusion for the rest of his days. He and his whole family were justly popular in the little village of Bleneau, near the castle, where he lived the comfortable life of a country gentleman.

It was at La Grange that Lafayette gathered his souvenirs of the American Revolution; it was there that his eminent friends from other countries came to see him; and it was there that his wife died, after sharing his life at La Grange for only eight years. It is interesting to note that Mme. de Lafayette's grandmother founded a convent there.

Much as Lafayette loved the seclusion of La Grange, he came to the fore in public affairs when he was most needed not only by the peasants at home, but by all France; and when he had done his duty as he saw it, he gladly went back to his country home.

In the course of a summer spent in Europe last year, my son and I spent a day at La Grange, invited there by the present owner, Count Louis de Lasteyrie—a cultured and charming French gentleman, the great-grandson of Lafayette's daughter, Marie - Antoinette - Virginie, himself unhappily childless—and so cordial was the reception given us there, and so many were the things we saw which were reminiscent of Lafayette and his part in the American Revolution, that the truth of his grateful words, spoken a century before, were made real to us in a way which we shall never forget.

La Grange is about forty miles from Paris, and we motored down there from the capital one warm, sunny morning late in July, passing the Rothschild estates not far beyond the city, and going on through the bright fields of ripening grain, some already gathered into golden sheaves, some still waving, shot through with scarlet poppies, in the summer sunshine; then by the village of Bleneau, with its cobblestoned streets and quaint clustered cottages, where, during the war, Count de Lasteyrie's mother, gallantly carrying on the brave traditions of the family, established and supervised a hospital for the wounded; and finally reached our destination in time to walk about the fields and farm and forest, which still form part of the ancient domain, before luncheon.

Then a fresh-faced little maid led me upstairs, past paintings and sculptures that told whole chapters of French his-

La Grange May 18th 1830

My dear Sir Francis

While the worthy President of the University of Cambridge near Boston is going on a visit to England, I hope the liberal friends of the London University will allow me to give him this line of introduction. Doctor Estlin has been obliged by the state of his health to resign the presidency, and is now with his excellent lady travelling through several parts of Europe. I thought I could not send him a better service than to produce him to you.

The French House of Deputies is divided, the king of England's death is reported every day. The Algerine expedition must have sailed, which in addition to Greece, Prince Leopold, Ferdinand 4th, and Don Miguel, opens a large field to politicians. I hope the land of freedom may be enriched by it, which as all know true, between its friends, from a bond of sympathy and union to forward its progress, and assist its enemies.

Yours truly and affectionately
Your sincere friend
Lafayette

LETTER WRITTEN IN ENGLISH BY LAFAYETTE, MAY 18, 1830, FROM LA GRANGE. ORIGINAL NOW OWNED BY GEORGE HALE NUTTING, BOSTON, MASS., AND REPRODUCED WITH HIS COURTEOUS PERMISSION

tory at a glance, to a room that I almost hesitate to describe, lest you should think I have "borrowed" my description from some old romance: it contained pink brocade hangings; a canopied bed elevated above the rest of the room; tall glass scent bottles, with heavy gold tops, on the dressing-table; carved vases of white marble on the mantelpiece. Hot water in a tall slim copper pitcher was brought into the adjoining dressing-room, and I washed my face and hands from a toilet set of Sevres porcelain. Next came lunch

in the dark-paneled dining-room, with its heavy, coronetted silver, and exquisite monogrammed china.

And such a lunch! Hors d'œuvres; bouillon; a fish, fresh from the neighboring stream, fried and festooned; newly laid eggs; roasted chicken, with a crisp salad; raspberries with clotted cream; coffee which filled all the requirements of the old French proverb, which states that it should be "as black as night; as sweet as love; as strong as death; and as hot as hell"—all cooked and served by a gray-

haired, sweet-faced old housekeeper, who had been the Count's nurse when he was a baby, and who had never left him, though there was not a man-servant on the place now, and only her niece—the rosy-cheeked little maid who had taken me upstairs—to help her with her work.

After lunch, we went over the manor castle, kept beautifully clean by these two faithful women, from attic to cellar—or, to remain in keeping, I suppose I should say, from turret to dungeon! It still possesses its ancient drawbridge, and is surrounded almost entirely by a moat, and is simple, massive, and strong. Like a large number of the châteaux erected during the fourteenth century, it was originally built in the form of a square, three walls of which still remain—the strongly fortified gallery which once formed the fourth side has disappeared. These wings and the central part of the building are each about a hundred feet long and three stories high. At each corner is a tower—once very useful in defense against attack, for, although the château never withstood any crucial sieges in large and im-

portant wars, it took its logical part in the local fighting of medieval days. And, as we wandered through it, we saw the treasures that have been accumulating there for six hundred years—portraits and statues and furniture and books; snuff-boxes and fans and trinkets; watches and bracelets and necklaces that lovely ladies wore long ago. And the story of what the manor castle and all that it contained had meant to France, to America, and to the world, became vivid and vital as our host told it to us, with a thorough knowledge of its historical aspect, with the deep affection that sprang from his own close association with it, and with a sincere and glowing reverence for the symbolism both of its memories and of its promise.

At last we sat down to rest in one of the peaceful drawing-rooms, circular in shape because it is enclosed in a tower, talking of many things, until the heat of the day was over and dusk coming on. Reluctantly, we rose to say good-bye and started on our return trip to Paris. The memory of historic La Grange will never fade.

Important Notice

ALL subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Mrs. Charles White Nash, National Magazine Chairman, 8 Lafayette Street, Albany, N. Y.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, The Portner, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.

Land Warrants for Military Service

BY KATHARINE KEOGH WHITE

Author of the King Mountain Men

IT WAS in the year 1782 that North Carolina enacted a law for the benefit of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Commencing where the Elk river crosses the southern boundary, they ran a line fifty miles north and then due west to the Mississippi River, making all the lands west and south of these lines the military reservation for land grants. The Indians protested against this reservation, and so in 1783 North Carolina amended the first act, and made the boundaries where the Cumberland River crosses the Virginia line at its eastern crossing.

Samuel Barton was entry taker for Davidson County, North Carolina, and again when this country was in the Territory south of the river of Ohio. Major Samuel Barton was also one of the five authorized by North Carolina to establish the town of Nashville. The following land grants are of interest:

320 acres of land on Stone River for Alexander Greer, assignee of George Glass, a soldier in the Commissioners' guard, to lay off the land granted the Continental line of this State. April 8, 1784. (Alexander Greer was a King Mountain soldier under Col. Sevier.)

640 acres on Thompson's Creek for Daniel Dunham, assignee of Ephraim McCrory, assignee of James Bradley, April 15, 1784. (James Bradley was in the 4th Virginia Regiment.)

320 acres on Arrington Creek for William Edmondson. May 5, 1784. (There were eight of this name in King Mountain battle. This William was a private.)

320 acres on Cumberland River for James Clendenan, May, 1784.

640 acres for Zachariah Green on the Station Camp Creek. May 6, 1784.

640 acres for John Dunkin on Spencer Creek. May 17, 1784. (John Dunkin was in the Revolu-

tionary War in Virginia Regiment. Pension given in Illinois.)

640 acres Stewart Creek for John Fulkison. May 21, 1784. (John Fulkison received a pension in Tennessee, 1835, for service in the Virginia line.)

480 acres on Richland Creek for James Gilkieson, a soldier in the Commissioner's Guard.

480 acres on Red River for William Davidson, a Corporal. June 19, 1784.

640 acres on Stewarts Creek for John Cockrill, July 20, 1784. (John Cockrill received a Bounty Warrant for service in the Virginia line.)

648 on Skegg Creek, a branch of Big Barren River for Michael Costilo, July 13, 1784.

640 acres on Station Camp Creek for the heirs of John Calloway. (John Calloway received a Bounty Warrant for service in the Virginia line.)

640 acres for Henry Ride on Gaspare's Creek, two miles below the old station on Bledsoe's Lick Trace. July 22, 1784. (John Ride was a soldier in the Virginia Militia.)

640 acres on the first big creek above the mouth of Drake's Lick, for the heirs of John Crutchfield, July 30, 1784. (John Crutchfield was a soldier in the 2nd Virginia Regiment.)

320 acres on Bledsoe's Lick for Hugh Rogan. August 7, 1784. (Hugh Rogan was a Revolutionary soldier in the Pennsylvania line.)

640 acres on Stone's River for the heirs of John Evans. August 3, 1784. (John Evans received a Bounty Warrant for service in the Virginia line.)

640 acres on Roaring River at the place where Crocket was killed, including a hunter's camp with a spring, for Phinas Cox. August 9, 1784. (Pheneas Cox received a pension in 1835 from Kentucky for service in the Virginia line.)

640 acres on Miller's Creek on the Sulpher Fork, for Benjamin Drake. August 10, 1784. (Benjamin Drake served 1780-81 in the Virginia Militia.)

640 acres on Stuart Creek for the heirs of William Green, August 23, 1784. (William Green served in the Culpeper, Virginia, Militia in the Revolutionary War.)

640 acres on the Cumberland River, above the mouth of Bledsoe's Creek, for Jonathan Green.

August 23, 1784. (Jonathan Green served 1780-81 in the Virginia Line.)

640 acres on the second big creek above Stone River, for Daniel Chambers, assignee for Robert Cartwright. August 27, 1784. (Robert Cartwright was one of the adventurers who went with John Donlison on that voyage from Fort Henry on the Holston, to the French salt Springs on the Cumberland River in 1779.)

640 acres on the Cumberland River, about a mile and a half from Jones improvement, down the river to include an old cabin made by William Stuart for Daniel Chambers, August 7, 1794. (December, 1794, Dan'l Chambers' place was raided by Indians and he and several others were killed. Wm. Stuart was in the 4th Virginia Regiment.)

640 acres on the west side of Little Harpeth River, where the road from Johnson's Lick crosses, half a mile from Sampson Sawyers improvement, for James Givens, August 27, 1784. (James Given was with Col. Campbell at King Mountain.)

640 acres on Little Harpeth River, for William Griffen and Barlett Sarcy. (Wm. Griffen served in the Virginia line.)

—40 acres on Cumberland and Stone's Rivers for William Dobbins, assignee of Charles Taylor, October 3, 1784. (Charles Taylor was a surgeon in the Virginia line.)

640 acres on Goose Creek, above Bledsoe's Lick, William Price, October 25, 1784. (In 1787 Indians at night attacked and killed William Price and his wife. He served in the First Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War.)

640 acres on Stuart's Creek for William Campbell, October 25, 1784. (In 1792 William Campbell was wounded by Indians at this place.)

640 acres on Red River for Robert Gordan, a soldier in the Commissioner's Guard. October 25, 1784.

320 acres on Cumberland River for Andrew Castleman, assignee for Benjamin Castleman, a soldier in the Commissioner's Guard.

640 acres on the Cumberland River for Jacob McCarty, assignee for Henry Sparrow. (When Robertson County was established, the first court was held in the house of Jacob McCarty. Henry Sparrow received a pension in Virginia, 1835, for Revolutionary service.)

320 acres on Red River for James Gibson, a soldier in the Commissioner's guard. James Gibson was a soldier under Capt. Samuel Lapsley, in the Virginia line.

640 acres on Cumberland River for John Gibson. (John Gibson was one of John Donlison's adventurers to the French Salt Springs, 1779. He received a Bounty Warrant for service in Virginia Militia.)

640 acres on Stewart's Creek for William Campbell and George Cathey, December, 1784. (Cathey's Creek is where Columbia now stands. George Cathey served in the Eighth Virginia Regiment.)

320 acres on Mill Creek on the Buffalo road that leads from the French Lick, for James Todd, a soldier in the Guards. January 12, 1784.

640 acres on Indian Creek, John Barber, assignee of John Hendricks, December 3, 1784. (John Barber served in the Virginia line and John Hendricks served in the Norfolk Militia.)

640 acres on Harpeth River, joining Hugh Leeper's preemption; for William Cocke, assignee of Evan Baker.)

640 acres on Cumberland River at the mouth of Cedar Creek, for James Green, December 31, 1784. (This place was afterwards called Green's Lick, 1787. The militia under Captain Rains stayed here on their pursuit of 200 Creek Indians that had attacked Hay Station. James Green received a Bounty Warrant for service in the Virginia line.)

640 acres on Thompson's Creek for John Elliott, assignee of Dan'l Dunham. (Dan'l Dunham was one of John Donlison's adventurers from the Holston to the French Lick Springs, now Nashville. The voyage was made in boats in 1779. The Dunham Station was attacked by Indians in 1788, and several of the Dunham family killed.)

320 acres on the forks of Hays Creek for Benjamin Castleman, a soldier in the Commissioner's guards, 1785.

320 acres on Station Camp Creek, beginning at James Crocket's east corner, for Elmore Douglas, assignee of George Blackmore, February 4, 1785. (In paying the troops in the service of the Territory in 1793 among the Captains was George Blackmore. George Blackmore was ensign in the Third Virginia Regiment, 1779.)

320 acres on Station Camp Creek, adjoining Elmore Douglas' pre-emption for Robert Gordon, a soldier in the Guards.

640 acres on Cumberland River, joining the public survey of Drake's Lick for James Crabtree, assignee of John Brown, assignee of Charles Bowen. (James Crabtree lived on the north branch of the Holston and served in the Virginia Militia. John Brown, son of James Brown, a Revolutionary soldier in the North Carolina Militia, and who attempted to reach the Cumberland Settlement the way John Donlison proceeded. Brown and company were massacred at Nickajack, near Lookout Mountain. John was saved and afterward led the troops from Nashville to Nickajack and these

Indian towns were destroyed. Charles Bowen was in the King Mountain battle, under his brother, Capt. William Bowen.

640 acres on Big Harpeth River for George Scott. June 24, 1785. (George Scott was in the Virginia line, 1778.)

640 acres on the waters of Bledsoe Creek to join the land of Roger Topp and David Wilson for James Lee, chain carrier, September 9, 1785. (James Lee was a Revolutionary soldier in the North Carolina Militia and was at King Mountain and Cowpens. He was born in Virginia, 1748.)

640 acres on Barton's Creek for Benjamin Drake.

480 acres on White's Creek for Alexander Cavitt, assignee of James Nowland, Mar. 30,

1787. (James Nowland was a private in Col. Morgan's riflemen, 1777, under Gabriel Long, Captain.)

640 acres in the forks of the second big creek above the mouth of Stone River to John Donlison, assignee of William Burgess. (Wm. Burgess was in the Goochland County Militia of Virginia in 1787.)

Davidson County, July 3, 1786.

I do hereby certify that this day Robert Nelson came before me a Justice of peace of said county, and made oath that he would faithfully and truly execute the office of Deputy-Surveyor in Davidson County agreeable to the laws enacted by the assembly of North Carolina.

Sworn before me Jan'y 23, 1786.

SAM'L BARTON.



Two New D. A. R. Lectures and Lantern Slides

TWO new lectures have been presented recently to the National Society through the department of "Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides"—"Washington in Art" and "The Old West."

"Washington in Art" is a clear, concise, and interesting history of the first President of our Republic, as he is represented in art, and is illustrated by very beautiful slides. This lecture—with its slides and most improved type of traveling case—is the personal gift of Mrs. Frank Merriam Keezer, of the Denver Chapter, Denver, Colorado, and is given in memory of her mother, Maria Chamberlain Whittemore, a loyal patriot. Mrs. Keezer expresses the hope that, as this lecture travels from State to State, at least one showing may be given each time in a school, thus increasing its usefulness.

For the other lecture, we are also indebted to the interest of Mrs. Keezer in this department. Its subject is "The Old West," written by Mr. Edward M. Milligan of Denver, and the slides are presented by the Denver Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to the National Society. This lecture is now being shown in Denver to its donors, before starting on its journey to Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C. These two lectures, which are valuable additions to this department, are most gratefully acknowledged by the Chairman for the National Society.

There is also a set of four slides showing the proposed new D. A. R. Auditorium. These slides will be sent, upon request, with the Memorial Continental Hall Lecture, or any other desired. There is no charge for the use of these four slides. For a list of the lectures of this department and further details, please write to Miss Caroline F. Smith, Chairman, 1859 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

VI. PHILADELPHIA IN THE REVOLUTION

1. The accounts of colonial Philadelphia give us a picture of Quaker simplicity side by side with great wealth and extravagance; a busy commercial life with order, decency and quiet in the homes; freedom of thought, care for education, and throughout all substantial comfort. For its beginnings see Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, ii, 319-329. S. G. Fisher describes Philadelphia on the eve of the Revolution in *Men, Women and Manners in Colonial America*, i, 365-376, and emphasizes its devotion to science and learning in his *Making of Pennsylvania*, 209-225. It is described from the viewpoint of a British traveler in Andrew Burnaby's *Travels through North America*, 88-98 (Source-books of American History). With these may be compared McMaster's description of Philadelphia in 1784: *History of the People of the United States*, i, 64-67.

2. Philadelphia had joined in the early measures of resistance, but the city and the adjacent counties were conservative. The peace principles of the Quakers and many of the Germans were opposed to the more warlike spirit of the western Scotch-Irish. Dickinson's *Farmer's Letters* had expressed their spirit of moderate but firm opposition. Pennsylvania moreover was on the verge of a revolution of its own, due to the opposing interests of coast and interior, which as it came to a head was merged in the greater conflict. (Fisher, S. G.: *Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth*, ch. xxi.) For the First Continental Congress and its environment see Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, 1-13; Trevelyan's *American Revolution*, pt. I, p. 201-209; Agnes Repplier: *Philadelphia, the Place and the People*, ch. xi, xii. John Adams' letters to his wife bear witness to the hospitality of the city; "I shall be killed with kindness in this place," he wrote.

3. As the meeting-place of Congress, Philadelphia was the focus of the struggle for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

The strength and respectability of the conservative party made the Pennsylvania delegation hard to win over, while the internal conflict already mentioned contributed to the final decision. See Fisher: *Pennsylvania*, ch. xxiii; Trevelyan: pt. II, vol. i, p. 133-146; and pt. II, vol. ii, p. 59-63, for the feeling after the loss of New York.

4. The winter of British occupation was a season of depression for the Whigs and of gaiety for the British officers and the social circle in which they moved. For description see Fisher's *Pennsylvania*, ch. xxiv; Agnes Repplier's *Philadelphia*, ch. xiii; and Trevelyan: pt. III, 235-237, 267-288. The famous Mischianza, celebrating Howe's departure, is described by Trevelyan and by Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, II, ch. lxvi.

5. The entry of France and the change of British military policy forced the British to withdraw from Philadelphia. For the reaction against the Tories and the fate of those who remained in the city see Fisher's *Struggle for American Independence*, ii, 198-200; more fully told in his *Pennsylvania*, ch. xxv, and Agnes Repplier's *Philadelphia*, ch. xiv.

6. Philadelphia is still rich in memorials of the Revolution. The many reliable guidebooks give names and directions in detail, but one may mention Carpenters' Hall, the meeting place of the First Continental Congress, and Independence Hall, the meeting place of the Second, where the Liberty Bell and other relics are to be seen. In Christ Church Cemetery one may visit the graves of Franklin, Rush, Cadwallader, and others. The Betsy Ross House is remembered in connection with the first American flag, and the substantial old Chew house, in Germantown, helps to explain the American defeat. In Fairmont Park William Penn's House, the Grant Cottage, and the Centennial Buildings help to continue the tradition.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

On October 13, 1925 the 32d State meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at New Britain, by invitation of Esther Stanley Chapter, the sessions taking place in the First Baptist Church. A perfect October day, and the added attraction of having with them our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, brought out a record number of Connecticut Daughters, and the formal procession entered a church filled to its capacity. White-clad pages led the way, followed by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell with the President General, and other distinguished guests, each escorted by a State Officer. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Wm. Ross, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Following the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by Mr. Maurice E. Hoglund, soloist, the Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Elmer E. Knapp, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag.

Mrs. Rufus N. Hemenway, Regent of Esther Stanley Chapter, welcomed the audience to New Britain in a clever little speech. The Mayor, Hon. A. M. Paonessa, followed her with a welcome from "the Hardware City of the World." The State Regent, Mrs. Bissell, responded, saying that this meeting was devoted not to business, but entirely to patriotic purposes that we might take up the work of the year inspired with new courage. She also gave a brief description of the beginning of the National Society thirty-five years ago.

After the quartette sang Beethoven's "The Heavens are Declaring," greetings were given by several honor guests: Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Vice-President General from Massachusetts, who told of the completion of the D. A. R. dormitory at American International College at Springfield; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, whom Connecticut now claims as one of her own "daughters"; Miss Isabel W. Gordon, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York, who brought greetings respectively from Connecticut's northern and western borders. A contralto solo, "The Great Awakening," sung by Mrs. Marion Tuttle, was much enjoyed by the audience.

The principal address of the morning was given by the President General. Mrs. Cook was introduced by Mrs. Bissell, who on be-

half of the Connecticut Daughters welcomed her heartily. The President General's address covered many aspects of the work of the National Society, and included not only reminiscences of past accomplishments which the society's birthday naturally brings to mind, but also a fine vision of its future possibilities. She set before the members three definite objectives—to carry the National Society on to an even greater growth—the building of the New Auditorium; a wider circulation for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; and an increased membership.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the Connecticut State Song by the audience, after which Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, State Vice-Regent, who is also State Chairman of the New Auditorium Committee, made a stirring appeal for the sale of the bonds.

Mrs. Clarence H. Wickham, Regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, presented the State Society with the original contract between Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and Samuel Denslow of Windsor, Conn., calling for the construction of the Ellsworth Homestead at Windsor, which has been in the possession of the Connecticut D. A. R. since 1903. Through Mr. George Godard, State Librarian, this document had come to Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and they presented it to the State in a beautiful cover, given through the kindness of one of their members, Miss Mary C. Taylor.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Connecticut's own Honorary President General, brought greetings, and spoke of the marvelous growth of this Society, which she felt was organized to preserve a spiritual and not a material heritage. Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut, in giving her greetings, followed the same line of thought, stressing the high ideals of the women who had founded and perpetuated this organization.

Both of these speeches were a fitting prelude to the main address of the afternoon, which was delivered by Luther A. Weigle, Professor of Religious Education at Yale University, whose theme was the "Moral Aspect of Public Education."

Mrs. Howard E. Horton's beautiful soprano solo, "In Autumn," concluded the program, save for the singing of "America," after which

the meeting adjourned. An informal reception and tea in the church parlors, with Esther Stanley Chapter as hostesses, gave all an opportunity to meet the guests and one another, and was a delightful ending to a very happy day.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE,
State Recording Secretary.

MONTANA

The 22d annual conference of Montana was held at Missoula, October 8 and 9, 1925, with Bitter Root Chapter acting as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell, presided at all meetings. The honor guest this year was Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Vice-President General of Oregon, whose presence and helpful suggestions were a real inspiration.

Preceding the formal opening of the conference the Regent's Council were the luncheon guests of Mrs. J. H. Griswold, State Treasurer. The conference was formally opened at one o'clock with the usual ritual. The roll call showed a voting strength of 50, representing ten chapters and a total membership in the State of 572. This included six Chapter Regents and six State officers.

The reports of the State Regent and other State officers were inspiring. Mrs. Caldwell reported having appointed three new organizing Regents during the year, and gave an interesting account of the Continental Congress.

Reports of the various Chairmen showed that excellent work had been done throughout the State. In Americanization work we had the finest report ever given in this State. Montana last year was one of three States which ranked 100%—a record of which we are justly proud.

Montana is rich in old trails, old forts and old trading posts; and the reports of the Committees on Old Trails and Historic Spots is always awaited with interest. In September Beaverhead Chapter, of Dillon, sponsored the marking of Bannack, Montana's first Territorial capital, once the metropolis of a pioneer empire but now only a romantic memory. A beautiful bronze tablet, the gift of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is embedded in a boulder of native granite and the inscription reads:

BANNACK

First important gold camp 1868
Scene of Vigilantes activities 1868
First capital Territory of Montana 1864-1865
First County Seat of Beaverhead County
1864-1881

In grateful memory of early pioneers who
founded our commonwealth
Erected by Montana State Society Daughters
of the American Revolution.
1925

The memorial was presented to the State by Mrs. Laura Tolman Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Historic Spots, and was accepted by David Hilger, Secretary of the Montana Historical Society. In spite of most difficult road conditions, about two hundred people attended, among them sons and daughters of the pioneers who blazed the trails and founded Bannack, which is to Montana what Plymouth Rock is to America.

Excellent work was reported in patriotic education. Every Chapter in the State presents prizes to students for work in American history or essays on patriotic subjects. Ellis Island, Manual and Scholarship Committees all had fine reports. The Conference voted this year to support the work at Angel Island.

Mrs. Wahoske, Vice-Regent and head of the Children of the American Revolution in Montana, gave a most excellent report, for though there is but one Chapter in the State it is very enthusiastic and active.

Last year Mrs. Broox Martin of Bozeman gave \$1,000 for the Montana Room in Memorial Continental Hall. It was the wish of the Chapters, which was graciously granted by Mrs. Martin, that they be allowed to refund part of this amount so that Montana Daughters might feel that they have a part in the gift which she had made possible.

The two days' session closed on Friday afternoon, with the dedication at "Travelers' Rest" at LoLo, ten miles south of Missoula, of a bronze marker in honor of Captains Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, and the men who made up the expedition. Addresses were made by Miss Lang, Mrs. Caldwell, and Mrs. Scott; President Clapp of the State University related the history of this particular part of the expedition. The tablet was presented to Missoula County by Mrs. J. M. Keith, Regent of Bitter Root Chapter of Missoula, and was accepted on behalf of the County by Mr. J. R. Wilbur, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Mrs. J. A. Griswold of Missoula presided.

The social side of the two days' meeting included a delightful tea at the home of Mrs. Keith, and a banquet at the Episcopal Parish House. At the banquet, presided over by Mrs. Keith, the program consisted of musical selections by a trio: Mrs. George Weisel, violinist; Mrs. H. T. Forbis, pianist; Russel Cunningham, cellist. Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Lang spoke most interestingly of the work of the

National Society; Miss Lang particularly emphasized the work in Americanization. Joseph M. Dixon, former Governor of Montana, spoke entertainingly on The Early History of Western Montana.

The next State Conference will be held in Butte in October, 1926.

(MRS. EEDON LEE) RUTH HOYT LARISON,
Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

It was with happy anticipation that the Rhode Island D. A. R. met in the large ballroom of the Providence-Biltmore Hotel for their Autumn Conference. This conference, usually of an informal nature as guests of an out of town Chapter, was this year held in Providence where all might meet the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The ballroom was draped with our national colors and small tables with state and national flags on standards provided for the many who had gathered for the luncheon in honor of Mrs. Cook. When the members of the Chapters had found their places, the State Regent with the President General, Librarian General and other guests of honor marched through an aisle formed by the pages, chapter regents as hostesses, and the state officers to a large table at the head of the room.

Mrs. George I. Parker, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag, led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. The State Chaplain, Mrs. George E. Adams, offered the invocation.

Following the luncheon the State Regent, Mrs. George H. Fowler, gave a brief report of her activities since the spring conference, mentioning the observance of Defense Test Day by the D. A. R. in the State, and then expressed the appreciation of all for the privilege of having the President General with them.

Mrs. W. L. Manchester, regent of Bristol Chapter, the first organized in the State and the third in the National Society, extended greetings from the Regents and Chapters, and presented Mrs. Cook with a large basket in which were fourteen Colonial bouquets tied with blue and white D. A. R. ribbon, and bearing the name of each chapter. Mrs. Manchester expressed the loyalty of every Daughter to Mrs. Cook and to the National Society, also the pleasure afforded the large gathering, representing every Chapter in the State, by this opportunity to meet the President General. In the name of Bristol Chapter, because of its early connection with the Society, Mrs. Manchester presented Mrs. Cook with the white silk flag of the State of Rhode Island. The President General responded graciously

to these tokens of Rhode Island's affection for her.

Miss Aida Connery sang the state song, "My Rhode Island." "Our Revolutionary Background" was portrayed in a paper written by the State Historian, giving briefly the story of the chief events and persons for whom the Rhode Island Chapters are named. Mrs. John T. Cranshaw, State Vice-Regent and Chairman of the Bond Committee, gave a concise outline of the work to be done to raise funds for the New Auditorium in Washington.

After a group of songs, sung by Miss Jeanette Sayles, the anticipations of the waiting audience were realized as they listened to the message of their highest official, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

With a pleasing charm she took each one present into her intimate friendship, greeting cordially the guests of honor, Hon. Addison P. Monroe, Governor General, Society of the Mayflower Descendants; Mrs. John T. Cranshaw, President of the Rhode Island Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; Mrs. Charles H. Merriman, President of the Rhode Island Colonial Dames, and Miss Edith Edwards, President of the Rhode Island Daughters of 1812. With tender reminiscences she spoke of her former association in D. A. R. work with our Past Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd.

Turning to the assembled Daughters, Mrs. Cook explained many points in the great business concern, of which she is the head, and in which each member has a part interest. In a straightforward business manner the President General explained the proposed new auditorium for which the 33d Continental Congress appointed a committee to arrange plans and which the 34th Congress voted to build. She did not minimize the burden, but presented the value of the undertaking in so reasonable a way that every one was anxious to do her part toward the success of the work as a whole. With a plea for the loyal support of the Constitution, of the government, of the Americanization work and all activities for the betterment of our country, Mrs. Cook concluded her message.

Because of the late hour it was with regret that the Librarian General's message was withheld; however, at the reception which took place immediately afterwards, all were made happy by meeting Mrs. Larz Anderson herself, as she received with the State Regent and the President General.

Though much was crowded into the few brief hours, the memory of the Autumn Conference with Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook as

our guest will prove an inspiration for better service and greater success during the season of 1925-1926.

ANNA M. M. LAWRENCE,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The twenty-sixth annual conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Brattleboro on October 6 and 7, 1925, with an attendance of 186, all Chapters in the State, except two, being represented. The Conference was favored with an unusual number of distinguished guests from the National Society as follows: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General; Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York.

On the evening of the 6th the State Counsel, regents and delegates held informal meetings. The next morning at 10 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Farnham, State Regent, formally declared the Conference in session, then followed the invocation by Miss Jennie Valentine. After the singing of "America," Mrs. A. S. Thompson, Regent of Brattleboro Chapter, gave an address of welcome, outlining the historic events connected with Brattleboro and its vicinity. A bright and pleasing response was given by Miss Valentine. Alfred S. Thompson then sang "America the Beautiful," after which, Mrs. J. L. Martin, representing the Vermont Colonial Dames, gave words of greeting and Mrs. Edward B. Hurling, a cordial welcome from the Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Farnham, in her usual gracious manner, gave her report as State Regent which showed a membership of 2,040, and stated "that it has been a term of great activities by every Chapter in our State, is a cause for congratulation and encouragement." Reports from other State officers followed showing achievement along all lines of work. Then came reports from Chapter Regents and special committees.

The reports of the resolution and nominating committees were presented.

The entrance of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook called forth much applause. In her address the President General emphasized the work yet to be accomplished in spite of past attainments. Owing to the rapid growth of the society's membership, Continental Hall is no longer large enough to accommodate the delegates to the annual Continental Congress. Three objectives for the Daughters which Mrs. Cook presented were: (1) the rapid pushing forward of the new auditorium project; (2) a wider circulation for the DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; (3) a membership as nearly representative of the eligibility capacity as possible.

Among the suggestions for future service Mrs. Cook mentioned the holding of patriotic services to instill in the hearts of new citizens a proper regard for the privilege of citizenship. Patriotism should also be emphasized in the public schools. The address called forth enthusiastic applause.

Brief remarks were made by Mrs. Brosseau in her usual charming manner. She said she should always associate Vermont with the vivid colors of autumn. Mrs. Anderson very delightfully expressed her appreciation for the many books presented to the National Library both by Chapters and individuals, and stated that the library is on the way to becoming one of the best in the country. Mrs. Nash, in an easy and forceful way, spoke of the work in progress in New York and praised the accomplishments of the Vermont Chapters.

A powder horn, a silver button from a Revolutionary soldier's coat, an old daguerreotype, and a wallet, were gifts to the National D. A. R. Museum in Continental Hall by Lucy Fletcher Chapter of Ludlow, Ascutney Chapter of Windsor, and Ox Bow of Newbury.

The closing event of the Conference was the delightful reception held at the home of Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Honorary Vice-President General, which three hundred members of the D. A. R., Colonial Dames, and Daughters of 1812 attended.

EMMA JONES RICHMOND,
State Historian.

VIRGINIA

The twenty-ninth annual State Conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held on November 4, 5, and 6, 1925, in the historic little city of Fredericksburg, with the Washington-Lewis Chapter as hostess. Opening sessions were marked by cordial addresses of welcome by Miss Dora Chinn Jett, Regent of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, and by Hon. J. Garnett King, Mayor of Fredericksburg, who, at the close of an address replete with historic interest, presented the conference with the "keys of the city." The speaker of the evening was Hon. George Bryan, of Richmond, whose subject was: "Locarno, the New Peace."

All sessions were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. James Reese Schick, and almost the entire quota of State officers and State chairmen were present. The report of the State Regent showed an encouraging growth in Chapters and membership during the past year; Virginia now having fifty-seven fully organized chapters with five more awaiting the

action of the National Board. Splendid reports were read from the State chairmen of National Committees, and in this connection an address by Harriet Hawley Locker, of Washington, D. C., on Better Films, deserves especial mention, as also the report of Conservation and Thrift, by Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham. The Conference, on motion made by Mrs. H. H. Smith, went on record as endorsing the movement to mark all historic trees in the United States, and to request Congressman Davey, a tree expert, to contribute his services for the restoration of one tree each year, this tree to be selected by the National Society.

Automobile drives to places of historic interest in and around Fredericksburg and an afternoon reception at Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, were charming features of the Conference. Luncheon was served each day in the old Masonic Hall, so filled with mementoes of Washington, and here was displayed to the delegates the Bible upon which Washington took his Masonic vows.

The Conference was honored by the presence of our beloved President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who addressed the delegates on the second evening and again the following morning. Mrs. Cook spoke eloquently and convincingly on the various phases of educational, civic, and patriotic work to which the National Society is pledged, and especially of the great need for all patriotic women to array themselves against the insidious propaganda of the "Pacifist Dreamer." Other National officers who honored the Conference by their presence were Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, National Chairman of the Americanization Committee, who spoke on the subject of her work with the foreign-born, and Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General, who made a brief address of greeting.

A pilgrimage to the grave of the late State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, "the best loved woman in Virginia," at old Aquia church, in Stafford County, was made by the entire Conference. A tribute, as beautiful as it was true, was paid by Hon. R. Walton Moore; a short religious service was conducted by the rector of the church, Rev. Charles W. Sheerin, the reading of a favorite hymn of Dr. Barrett's by Mrs. Schick, and at the close of the service a few eloquent words by the President General. Taps was sounded by Bugler I. H. Middleton, Jr.

The election of State officers, which marked the closing hours of the Conference, resulted in the following: State Regent, Mrs. James Reese Schick; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Finch; Recording Secretary, Miss Dora Chinn Jett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry W.

Lewis; Treasurer, Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman; Historian, Mrs. Arthur Kyle Davis; Librarian, Miss Annie Emmerson; Registrar, Mrs. S. D. O'Neal.

The invitation from the Regent of the Hampton Chapter, of Hampton, to hold the next annual Conference in that city was accepted.

BERKELEY G. CALFEE,
State Chairman of Publicity.

WEST VIRGINIA

October 13, 14, 15, 1925, marked the twentieth Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in West Virginia. The members of the Conference were the guests of James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg.

From the time the bugler sounded the call for the formal opening of the Conference in the Auditorium of the Elks Home to the closing hour at the luncheon, numbering one hundred and fifty women at the Parkersburg Country Club, interest, service, and work worth while filled every moment. The gracious words of appreciation from the guests are still echoing in our hearts.

The Conference was honored by the presence of two members of our President General's "official family," Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General, a woman of rare charm and ability, and our own West Virginian, Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General. It was also our privilege to have with us Mrs. Robert Reed, Vice-President General, and two ex-Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Edmonston and Mrs. Smith; the State Regent, Mrs. Conaway, and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Rathbone, who, with many women of fine mentality and achievement, gave to the Conference uplift and inspiration.

To this mention of the State Conference, we wish to say a few words commendatory of the truly fine work of James Wood Chapter. Our efficient, untiring Regent, Mrs. Monroe Jackson Rathbone, leads the way in working and giving for every branch of patriotic service, local, State and National, the Chapter responding with generous spirit, and ready grasp to make the work count for the good of "Home and Country."

We enjoy our patriotic parties given with beauty and finish, but the insignia of our organization calls for constructive work, high ideals, the upbuilding of right, and stamping out of wrong, and the James Wood Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution pledge and give their untiring efforts and loyal service.

(MRS. WM. H.) COLLIN JACKSON SMITH,
Ex-Vice-President General.

WISCONSIN

The twenty-ninth annual State Conference of Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, at Madison, September 30, October 1 and 2, 1925, with all State officers, 14 of the 23 State chairmen being present and 30 of the 40 Chapters responding to roll call. The recognition given our Society by the State in permitting our use of the Senate Chamber for this Conference was a pleasure and satisfaction to every one of the 2,700 Wisconsin Daughters.

The Daughters of Wisconsin fully appreciate the honor conferred by our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and our Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, by their presence during the sessions. Other distinguished Daughters in attendance were Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, of Michigan, National Chairman of Americanization; Mrs. W. J. Jameson, State Regent of Minnesota; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, ex-State Regent of Illinois, and two of Wisconsin's own most honored Daughters, Vice-President General, Mrs. T. W. Spence, and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Mattie Culver Van Ostrand.

The most active curiosity evidenced was concerning the new Auditorium, and our President General and our Treasurer General promptly gave full information concerning it. One of the many interesting points, showing the growth of our Society in both numbers and finance, was that \$75,000 was pledged for the new Auditorium at the last Continental Congress in the same time that \$750 was pledged for Memorial Continental Hall at a former Congress. Another, that while our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall cost only \$500,000, it could not be built now for \$1,000,000. The necessity for the auditorium was shown when it was stated that Memorial Continental Hall seats only 1,666, which is not enough for the Chapter Regents (who number 2,047), while all the delegates, alternates and visiting Daughters attending the Continental Congress are literally "left out in the cold." Owning our own auditorium will save our National treasury \$2,000 a year rental, even at the present very generously low rate. Mrs. Brosseau, Treasurer General, in acquainting the Daughters with the Society's status from the treasurer's viewpoint, summarized thus:

"We are a business organization, a wonderful business organization, but not a financial organization. We are big enough to do big things. We'll demonstrate we are big enough for this. It will be the greatest thing women have ever done."

Mrs. N. T. Gill, of Reedsburg, State Chairman for D. A. R. Auditorium bonds, reported

that after four weeks' investigation, the Security Division of the State Railroad Commission, on the first day of this State Conference session, granted permission to gather pledges for the bonds in advance of the actual floating of the bond issue, and, because the D. A. R. is an educational organization, omitted the fee. Mrs. Gill claimed the honor of signing the pledge for the first \$1,000 bond sold in Wisconsin, and reported that her Chapter turned in pledges for over \$3,000 of the bonds.

Wisconsin purchased one of the Auditorium boxes, and Mrs. Jameson, Minnesota State Regent, won generous applause by asking that it be next to Minnesota's box, so that we may be neighbors while in Washington as we are at home. Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter of Milwaukee, bought a memorial chair in honor of Mrs. F. W. Spence, founder of their Chapter, present Vice-President General, and Wisconsin Room State Chairman.

Each day's session was opened with "On Wisconsin," sung as the processional, while the guests of honor and State officers, led by the pages, "followed the Flag." The pages, captained by Miss Lydia Wakeman, gave perfect service throughout the Conference.

Mrs. Louise K. Capron Thiers, Wisconsin's only living Real Daughter, celebrated her 111th birthday the first day of the Conference. Greetings were sent from the Conference to her, and also to Mrs. William H. Crosby, Past Vice-President General from Wisconsin, and present Regent of the Erskine-Perry-Sears Chapter.

Reports of the State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents were interesting, enjoyable, and entertaining. Money matters were promptly disposed of, Wisconsin using the budget system. Mrs. John Engle, Jr.'s, report on the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was funny and fine. Miss Jannette Burlingame, of the Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, Shullsburg, claimed her Chapter with eight resident members was the "best little sitter, hatcher, and brooder of D. A. R.'s" and to prove her contention gave a long list of Chapters in many States which have been founded by members who had "left the old birds and their Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter nest."

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, National Chairman, and Mrs. F. B. Luchsinger, State Chairman, Ellis Island, reported most interestingly on results of D. A. R. work among the detained immigrants, and the exhibition of handiwork done by them.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, of Michigan, National Chairman on Americanization, in an

interesting address, put friendship first in Americanization work.

Judge Harry F. Atwood, President of the Constitution Anniversary Association, addressed the Conference on the Constitution, warning against the present tendency of "progressive" legislation to destroy the work of the framers of the Constitution.

President Glen Frank, of the Wisconsin University, also gave a delightful talk. But among these supremely interesting subjects and people, the supremest interest centered in our President General, her addresses and talks. Among other things Mrs. Cook said:

"Our Society is not an organization with its face turned to the past, but an active force in the building of good citizenship and good government of the present day.

"Strictly non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-sectional in its viewpoint, our Society is not, as is sometimes supposed, given to the fetish of ancestor worship, even if its membership is restricted to the lineal descendants of those who saw service in the Revolutionary War. Rather is it concerned with the perpetuation and amplification of those ideals of the past."

Space does not permit a description of our wonderful banquet, presided over by our beloved State Regent, which was an outstanding feature of our most successful State Conference.

MRS. JOSEPH LINDSAY,
State Publicity Chairman.

Genealogical Research Bureau at Kenmore

SINCE Kenmore, in Fredericksburg, Va., the home of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington, sister of George Washington, has been paid for by the American people, special arrangements have been made for the extension of the work planned to be carried on there.

The idea, which originated with our honored and beloved Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, to make Kenmore a repository of records is another tribute to her memory and to the greatness of her intellect.

The thought of gathering there, from many sources, both public and private, family history and family records, is about to begin. The needs of the approaching bi-centennial of George Washington draws the attention of many people to the necessity of searching for information which will connect them with the Old Dominion State by ties of blood. Not only Virginians, but any record of the makers of this country, may find a place of honor there under the protection of the Record Department of the Kenmore Association of Fredericksburg. This movement has been mothered by the Washington Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. While it is not confined to the Daughters of the American Revolution, it surely is an outgrowth of this organization.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

4973. CRAWFORD.—It has been generally understood that Mrs. Jackson, the mother of President Jackson, was Eliz. Hutchinson & that she had sisters Mrs. James Crawford, Mrs. George McKemmy (or McCamie), the two Mrs. Leslie's and Margaret, wife of Rev. John Steele of Pennsylvania. But Mr. Balbirmie, a Scotch genealogist, is now claiming that Mrs. Jackson was not Elizabeth Hutchinson but Elizabeth Vance. Can anyone throw light on this matter?—John R. Haudenschild, 111 Ramsey Ave., Carnegie, Pa.

11793. FULLER.—In the Genealogy of "Some of the Descendants of Edward Fuller of The Mayflower" by Wm. Hyslop Fuller, pp. 149, 150, it gives, as the 5th child of Thos. Fuller & his w. Martha Rowley, Martha b 27 July 1746 mar 23 Feb. 1764, Noadiah Gates of East Haddam, Conn. Their chil were Noadiah, Martha, Lydia, Ira, Olmstead, James, Clarrissa & Chauncey. Possibly this Martha Gates may be the one who mar Caleb Chapman. Examine this genealogy & if you find it is yours, communicate with me in regard to another accepted ancestor.—Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., West Somerville, Mass.

12376. FINDLEY.—Write to Miss Rena B. Findley, Akron University, Akron, Ohio, you will probably be able to get the desired information.—Mrs. W. J. Van Petten, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 128, Colton, California.

12232 BRACE.—Elizer, son of Jonathan & Mary Messenger Brace, b 7 Aug 1752 at Harwinton, mar Anna, dau of Joshua & Mary Leavenworth Perry 24 Nov. 1774 & d 19 Apr 1825 at Oswego, N. Y. Anna was b 11 May 1751 at Ripton Parish, Conn d 30 June 1843 at Oswego, N. Y. 1790 they were living in Rutland Vt., where their 11th & last child was born.

Elizer not recorded in *Connecticut Men in the Rev.* His cousin Elisha recorded as Lieut. lived aft his father's death with his uncle Jonathan. Write to the Adj. Gen. Conn. for Elizer's Rev. record.—Mrs. Charles R. Folsom, Hawthorn Lodge, Fayetteville, N. Y.

12256. PIERSON.—Write Mr. Wm. Pierson, Water Mills, L. I. You may be able to get in touch with the infor you wish. Mather's Refugees, makes Stephen Pierson of Bridgehampton, son of Theophilus (3), Col Henry (2) Henry. Howell's *History of Southampton Town* can be obtained of Mrs. Edward R. White, Southampton, L. I., & contains much of the desired data.—Mrs. Robert S. Pelletreau, 267 East Main St., Patchogue, N. Y.

QUERIES

12472. PUTNAM.—Lydia Lumbar Lewis who mar 1st — Jackson & 2nd — Walker, was a gr. dau of Gen. Israel Putnam. Wanted her parentage & line of desc from Gen. Israel.—L. S. St. J.

12473. FLOYD.—Wanted parentage & dates of Margaret Floyd who mar John Carney, a Rev. sol who served in Capt. John Peyton Harrison's Co. 2nd Va. Regt. John Carney is buried in Ind. prob. Franklin Co.

(a) HARRISON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Harrison who mar Wm. Tuggle a Rev. sol in 9th Va. Regt of Foot; also served in Capt. Curtis Kendall's Co. 1st Va. Regt of Foot. Died in Ky. Prob rec'd land Grants in that State for services.

(b) BRUCE.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of Sarah — wife of Moses Bruce, a Rev. sol of Marlboro, Mass. Moses Bruce & his fam set nr Duxbury, Vt.—J. G. H. N.

12474. McCORD.—Wanted dates & places of b, m & d of Wm. McCord, a Rev. sol in Capt.

John Nelson's Co. 5th Batt. Taxed in To-
boyne Twp Cumberland Co. Pa 1778-1783. He
came from Franklin Co. Pa. nr Chambersburg
or Fort McCord abt 1766 with his s Wm. &
dau Margaret & her husband Wm. Anderson.
The latter's 1st child Ruth was b 23 June 1783.
Wanted also dates of b, m & d of Margaret
McCord Anderson & maiden name of wife of
Wm. McCord Sr. & her dates.

(a) ANDERSON.—Wanted dates & places of
b, & mar of Wm. Anderson who d 25 Dec 1802
& his Rev. rec if any. He came to Toboyne
Twp. Cumberland Co. with his father-in-law in
1767.—*L. W. J.*

12475. CARVIN-CARVIN-CARVIN-CARRAVIN.—
Wm. Carvin rec'd patents in 1746 in Augusta
Co., Va. now Botetourt Co. His w Sarah in
her will prob 1835 devised land to her gr. son
Peter Carvin. Wm. & Sarah had sons Edward
& Richard. Did Wm have bro in Mass. or Md.
who had a son Sylvester or Chas. b 16 Jan
1797 in Boston or Baltimore? Sylvester mar
— McIntosh 18 Dec 1814. She was b 5 June
1797. Their chil were John, Joshua, Abra-
ham, Jane, Austin, Margaret, Mary & Phoebe.
Abraham b 1826 Lebanon, O. mar Amanda May,
gr. dau of Ezra May, Rev. sol & their chil-
were Harriet, Sarah, Theodore, Herbert, Mer-
ritt. Wanted name & Rev. rec of Sylvester's
father, also name & parentage of — McIn-
tosh.—*F. C.*

12476. SMITH.—Wanted parentage & all
infor of George Smith b 1744 at Walkill,
Ulster Co., N. Y. mar 1st in 1764. He mar
2nd 1781 Mary Tyler. Wanted his Rev. rec.—
H. E. F.

12477. MILES.—Wanted parentage & birth-
place of Stephen Miles who had bros Levi &
Chancy & sis Mariah & Sophiah. Stephen mar
1829 in Cornwall, Ct.

(a) HAWLEY-HOLLEY.—Wanted parentage of
Crandall Hawley who mar Polly Gibbs abt
1806. They lived in N. Y. & Cornwall, Ct.
where he d 1813. Is he the same Crandall
Hawley who mar 1801 Eliz. Matteson in Shaft-
sbury, N. Y.?—*E. M. S.*

12478. NELSON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec
of Benj. Nelson who mar Martha —. Among
other chil they had a dau Mary Ann Nelson b
11 Apr. 1813 at Nottingham, then Burlington
Co., now part of Trenton, Mercer Co., N. J.—
M. B. M.

12479. LEITNER-WINEGAR-REINEGALL-RENE-
GER.—Adam Leitner Jr youngest s of John
Adam & Maude Leitner was b 6 Oct 1725,
Lancaster Co, Pa. he mar Anna Maria Beard
& their s Ignatius mar Eliz. Galman & had chil
Carolina, Mary, Sarah, Harriet. J. Adam, Sam-
uel & Eliz. Eliz. mar Jacob Winegar in York
Co. Wanted dates of b of Ignatius & Eliz.

Galman, Jacob & Eliz. Leitner, also chil with
dates of b & to whom mar of Jacob & Eliz.
Leitner Winegall.—*M. N. B.*

12480. RICHARDS.—Wanted parentage of
Christinia Richards who mar Peirce Crosby of
Chester, Del. Co., son of Capt. John Crosby,
1747-1822.—*M. H. B.*

12481. THORPE-TRIPLETT.—Wanted parentage
of Sarah Triplett of — Co. Va. who mar
Thos. Thorpe of Essex Co., Va. Their chil
were Cecilia who mar Benj. Estes; Mary who
mar Wm. Hord; Frances who mar Chas.
Jones; Thos; & Ann.—*V. V. M. O.*

12482. CASS-BULL.—Wanted date of b of
Aaron Cass, Rev. sol, also dates of b & d
& mar of his w Cynthia Bull. Wanted also
dates of b, m & d of Aaron Cass & Anna—who
were mar & died at Watkins, N. Y.—*B. B. T.*

12484. MADISON.—Wanted parentage of John
Madison, a cousin of James Madison.—*L. B.*

12485. TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Jona-
than Taylor of Orange Co., Va. who mar Ann
McDaniel 6 Dec 1804, with Alex. McDaniel as
Bondsman.—*B. H. E.*

12486. HARTER.—Wanted dates of b & d of
Andrew Harter & of his w Anna Magdalena
Deibler whose father was killed during the Rev.
They had 15 chil one of whom was Christina
b 14 Sept 1799 & mar Jos Cunningham of
Franklin Co., Pa.—*C. E. B.*

12487. VLIET-WILGUS.—Wanted ances & date
of b of Hershon Vliet and of his w Maria
Wilgus, whom he mar 5 Feb 1829 at Newton,
Sussex Co., N. Y.—*H. V. K.*

12488. RICH.—Wanted Rev. rec of David
Rich also his dates of b, m & d & maiden n of
his w Elizabeth —. One of their sons was
Col. Calvin Rich of Brookfield, Mass & later
of Sharon, N. Y.—*S. P. B.*

12489 SMITH.—Wanted parentage of James
Smith b in Chester, Morris Co., N. J. 1784
d 5 Apr. 1846 in Covert, Seneca Co., N. Y. mar
Anna Skinner 3 May 1808 in Ovid, Seneca Co.,
N. Y. She was b in Morris Co. N. J. 4 Mch
1792. Wanted also her parentage & Rev. rec
in either family. Their chil were Reuben
Skinner Smith b 1809; Christopher J.; Oliver
Cromwell; Eleanor; Charity; Rachel Lydia; &
Ruth Smith.

(a). GROVE.—Wanted Rev. rec of Jacob
Grove & dates of his son John, one of the first
set. of Fayette Co., Pa. His sons Perry &
Harvey were b in Uniontown. Perry b 1790
had sons John, Shepard, Wm. & Harvey.—
B. A. S.

12490. NORRIS.—Wanted ances of Robert A.
Norris b abt 1772 (Captain, on his tombstone)
who d 28 Apr. 1825, Westmoreland N. Y. Left
chil Thos., James, Amelia & Warren.—*A. F. R.*

12491. SIMS-HAWKINS.—Wanted Gen & Rev.

rec of James Sims b Co. Down Ireland, came to America 1770. Private enlisted at Montclair, N. J. (prob.). Went to Westmoreland Co., Pa. mar Catharine Hawkins. Their dau Mary Sims b Turtle Creek, Pa. 12 May 1790 mar 7 Oct 1807 John Cameron, & their daus mar Rev. Richard Lea & Rev. Thos. Beer.—*I. G. B.*

12492. GREEN-GREENE.—Corres. desired with any member having a Rev. ances named Green or Greene who was b in Rhode Island.—*E. S. A.*

12493. THORNE.—Wanted any infor of the Thorne family of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. who intermarried with the Halleck Family & contributed funds to the Rev. cause. Wanted proof of this service. They were Quakers.—*C. B. McM.*

12494. MARTIN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Eliz. Martin b 1761 mar Wm. Thompson of Fairfield Co., S. C. She was a gr. dau. of John Nicholas Martin who lived nr Charleston in 1775. Wanted names of w & chil of John Nicholas Martin.

(a) JOHNSON.—Wanted gen and Rev. rec of ances of Barnabas Johnson & of his 2nd w Mari Anna Hitchcock of Southington, Ct. Their s Adna was b 1797.

(b). BRUMMITT.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of Daniel Brummitt & his w Susanah —. Daniel's bro Spencer Brummitt lived & d in Union, S. C. 1816. Eliz. Comfort Brummitt was a dau. What relation was she to Eliz. Comfort of Va.?—*F. G.*

12495. RUDELL - RUDDLE - RIDDLE. — Wanted names of w & chil of Ge. Ruddell of Ruddell's Station or Mills in Ky. Stephen Ruddell b 1730 mar 1st Margaret Wilson & 2nd Sarah Barnes Beggs. Was George who mar Clarinda Gore his son?

(a). JAMESON.—Was Lt. Col. John Jameson of Va. son or bro of Capt. Thos. Jameson, Signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence? Wanted names of w & chil & dates of b, m & d of Lt. Col. John.

(b). CRAWFORD.—Wanted names of w & daus of Capt. John Crawford, son of Col. Wm. Crawford & his w Hannah Vance of Fayette Co., Pa. who moved to Ky 1783/4.—*P. I. R.*

12496. ZERFOSS-CERFOSS.—Wanted Rev. rec & parentage of John Zerfoss of Pa. & Trenton, N. J. who mar Katharine Earnest.—*N. M.*

12497. CASWELL.—Wanted name of wife of Joshua Caswell b in Middleborough, Mass 1749, enlisted at Boston 1775 & died at Centerville, N. Y. 1832.—*E. B.*

12498. ARCHER.—Wanted infor of John Archer & of his wife Lillias Andrews. It is thought they mar in Mass & emig to N. Y., Livingston Co. Their chil were Benj., David, John, Andrew, Roxanna & Sarah.

(a). FILKINS.—Wanted infor of the Filkins family who lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y. during the Rev. Of this line Polly mar David Archer & removed to Medina, O. bef the Civil War. Wanted her parentage.—*B. D. H.*

12499. WILLIAMS.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of John Williams of Rutherfordton, N. C. also maiden n of his wife & her dates. He served all through the Rev. & d in Rutherfordton. His dau Martha mar Joel Terrell.

(a). ANDERSON.—John Anderson b abt 1757 lived in Rockbridge Co., Va. abt 1781, in Augusta Co. abt 1770 & in Botetourt Co. 1787 removing to Giles Co. Mar 1st Sarah Bess or Beck & had chil James, Nancy, Isabella, Fanny, Polly, Joseph & Mary. Mar 2nd Catherine Wilson & had chil Wm. & Rebecca. Was he a son of John Anderson & Jean who came from Ireland 1740 settling 1st in Phila & later in Augusta Co., Va.?

(b). PITTS.—Wanted parentage of Jos. Pitts b 1795 in Anderson Dist. S. C. enlis. in Capt. John G. Griffin's Co., S. C. Mil. in 1812. Pensioner. Mar 1818 Ann Anderson Lemon, both living in Pendleton Dist S. C. at that time. Removed to Carroll Co., Ga. & later removed to DeKalb Co. Elder in Presby. Ch 24 yrs (statement on tombstone).

(c). WILSON.—Wanted dates of b, m & d & maiden n & dates of wife of John Wilson who set in Ga. bef the Rev. He was in Battle of Kettle Creek, Oglethorpe Mountain & was granted land for his services. Had sons Wm., Samuel, & Benj. Wm was b 1775 & mar Mary b 1784, dau of Samuel Leake.—*H. H. G.*

12500. GOSSETT.—Wanted Rev. rec of Matthew or Matthias Gossett, was he a soldier or chaplain?—*J. G.*

12501. LEE.—Wanted parentage & date of mar of Martha Lee b June 1794 mar Michael King of Milford Twp Somerset Co., Pa. in 1826 they removed to Belmont Co., Ohio where they both died.

(a). DE LANCY.—Wanted parentage of Mary De Lancy b Jan 1789, mar 18 Nov 1807 Ambrose Danford in Belmont Co., O. Her mother Margaret — De Lancy d 1835 in Belmont Co., O. the 3rd wife of Peter Danford.

(b). BERRY-SIDWELL.—Wanted parentage of Enoch Berry & of his w Mary Sidwell of Belmont Co., O. also dates of b & mar. Enoch d 7-23-1849 & is buried at Wheeling W. Va. His parents set in Belmont Co., O. in 1802 coming from Hagerstown, Md. His bros. were Isaac b 1796 & Jacob b 1799 at Hagerstown & sis Eliz. mar Isaac Welch.—*A. L. B.*

12502.—MUFFLY.—Would like to corres with desc of Peter Muffly, soldier in Penna Assoc. & Militia, Northampton Co., 6th Co. under Capt. Frederick Coons, 3rd Batt. under Lieut.

Col. Nicklass Kerns 1782. Also soldier in Northampton Co., Pa. Continental Line.—*Mrs. Esther Dykes Beachy, Esbon, Kansas.*

12503. PAGE.—Wanted parentage of James Page who was b in Va abt 1770, mar Miss Rucker & later located in Hancock Co., Ga. Leonard Page, Rev. sol in Va. Mil, was he the f of James? Mary Page wife of a Rev. sol drew Land Lottery No. 122, Dist 12, section 5 in Washington Co., Ga. 1827, also her sons, John James, Wm. & Joseph drew land from same dist.—*A. L. P.*

12504. SANFORD.—Wanted Rev. rec of the father of Samuel Sanford who lived in Saybrook, Conn & mar 20 Aug 1797 Lucretia Chapman b 29 Mch 1774 d at Saybrook 3 Aug 1818.—*I. E. S.*

12505. BACON.—Wanted parentage, dates of b, m & d & maiden n of wife of Ludwell Bacon who served in Rev. as private in Va. State Line. Also names of his bros, sis & chil.

(a). LE SUEUR-LESUER.—Wanted parentage of Martel Le Sueur, Rev. sol, b in Manakin, Powhatan Co., Va. abt 1758/61 mar 1781 in Chesterfield Co., Va. Eliz. Bacon b abt 1765 d aft 1844, wanted her parentage also. Their chil were John Ludwell, Polly, Patsy, Eliz., Lucy, Mosby, James Washington, Catherine Sally, Dorthea Bacon, Grandison Bacon.—*A. A. E.*

12506. FISHER-McMURTRY.—Wanted gen of Michael Fisher whose s David b 1795/6 mar abt 1818/19 Margaret McMurty & had 12 chil. David Fisher & his fam. left Columbia, Union Co., Pa. 1832/3 & worked at masoning along the Susquehanna River on the "Public Work" at Milton & Williamsport. Wanted any infor of this family.—*A. L. P.*

12507. NEWTON.—Wanted ances & dates of m & d of Roxanna Newton who mar Caleb Bradley, son of Dr. Amos. of Dracut, Mass, abt 1820.

(a). JONES.—Wanted ances & place of b of Evan Jones b abt 1690 who mar 5-13-1726 Lydia, dau of James & Tirzah Titcomb Ordway.—*G. L. S.*

12508. MEHAFFEY.—Wanted parentage, name of w & dates of b, m & d of Samuel Mehafeey, Rev. sol from Pa. His dau Jennie mar George Gourley, wanted his gen also.

(a). ROWE.—Wanted gen of Jos. Rowe, Rev. sol of Pa. whose son Joseph had dau Sarah Rowe who mar Samuel Gourley. Wanted dates of b, m & d in these lines.

(b). GOURLEY.—Wanted parentage, dates of b, m & d of John Gourley, Rev. sol, also names of his chil & to whom married. Wanted any infor of the Gourley family.—*F. C. W.*

12509. ROGERS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Jonathan Rogers b 24 Nov. 1714 in New London Conn. mar 26 Oct 1737 Hannah Hiscox; or of their s Ephraim Rogers b 16 May 1747 New London, Conn mar Tacy Maxson.

(a). GOLD-GOULD.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of chil of Tolcut Gold, b. in Fairfield, Conn d in Friendship, N. Y. Also names & dates of the chil of his dau Ann Gold who mar Chauncey Cotton.

(b). PRESTON.—Wanted Rev. rec, dates of b, m & d of Shubal Preston. Also names & dates of his w & chil. His dau Chloe mar Ephraim Rogers of Homer, N. Y.—*R. A. R.*

12510. WILLIAMS.—Wanted any infor that will establish the relationship bet. Capt. Samuel Williams of Rev. fame and Roger Williams the R. I. Patriot.—*M. V. S.*

12511. IRWIN.—Wanted ances & any infor of John Irwin who mar Margaret Fulton & lived nr Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Their chil were John who mar 1st Sarah Le Fever & 2nd Ann McConnell; Henry mar Catherine (Katy) Johnston; Susan mar Robt Douglass; Mary (Polly) mar Abel Findley; Martha mar Martin Adams. John Irwin, Sr. is buried nr Scottsdale Pa. & his w Margaret is buried in Round Hill Cemetery, nr Elizabeth, Penna.—*M. E. V. P.*

12512. WATERMAN-SANFORD.—Wanted parentage of Ambrose Waterman & of his w Hulda Sanford.

(a). FOSTER.—Wanted parentage of Jonathan Foster, Jr. & of his w Parney Chase, also name of w of Jonathan Foster, Sr.

(b). MORSE.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Morse whose intention of marriage to Ephraim Foster Barker was filed in Boxford, Mass. 18 Aug 1801 & she was stated to be of Bradford.

(c). EARNEST.—Wanted desc of John Frederick Earnest, Rev. sol. from Berks Co., Pa., or any infor which will help to connect him with Lazarus Earnest of same county.

(d). WHITMORE-WILCOX.—Wanted parentage of Daniel Whitmore & of his wife Chloe Wilcox.—*A. S. McK.*

12513. HOXIE.—Wanted ances of George W. Hoxie who mar Fidelia Aldrich & moved from N. Adams, Mass to Dundee, Ill. in 1836.—*N. S. I.*

12514. COOPER.—Wanted ances of John Landos Cooper who was left an orphan in N. J. 1800-1805, & was reared by someone in Sunbury, Pa.

(a). SMITH.—Wanted ances of Perry G. Smith b 1756 & of his w Zurviah. He served in Capt. Malachi Hammett's Co., from R. I.—*H. S.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) meets each month and holds nine regular meetings and on January 2, our anniversary, February 22, and June 14, we have extra ones. On our anniversary our Regent entertains with a luncheon, assisted by other officers of the Chapter, and a program is given during the afternoon.

Our annual guest day is on February 22, and each member has the privilege of inviting a guest. Last year an historical pageant was given, called "Incidents in the early history of the United States." The narrative was read by Mrs. Paul Dixon as Elder Brewster and the following pantomime acted by different groups: Jamestown colony settlement; Landing of the Pilgrims; Courtship of Miles Standish; The Dutch in New Amsterdam; William Penn's Treaty with the Indians; Revolutionary times; Washington nominated President; dancing of the minuet, and then Betsey Ross.

On Flag Day we always hold our meeting on the Courthouse lawn, and in 1925 the Camp-fire Girls gave the Flag ceremonial, followed by a patriotic program.

Our study during the year comprises the following subjects: Citizenship; Conservation and Thrift; Patriotic Education; Illiteracy; International Relations, and Better Films. This year we have stressed patriotic education, having secured a speaker on Constitution Day, and holding a public meeting in the high-school auditorium, at which the entire public school was present. We also held a Defense Day program, and we have distributed copies of the flag code to all our merchants and every room in the public schools. Each year we give a history medal to the pupil in the eighth grade having the highest standing in American history.

We have given \$100 to Tamassee School; \$10 to the Berry School, and have sent barrels



CUMBERLAND VALLEY CHAPTER, D. A. R., HISTORIC PAGEANT, IDA GROVE, IOWA

of clothing and shoes to Piney Woods School. Most of our money is raised by holding sales. We also are co-operating with The Izaak Walton League, of Ida Grove, in an effort to make a State park of the grove adjoining Ida Grove, from which the town takes its name.

Manuals are given to those expecting to take the examinations for citizenship, and members of the Chapter are expected to attend court when these occur.

We have 45 members, 14 of whom subscribe to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. We are making arrangements to have the film "America" put on in our city at an early date.

CARRIE DEAN PRUYN, *Regent.*

Stone Castle Chapter (Dawson, Ga.). In reviewing the work of the Chapter for the past year we report one crowded with important events and activities. All patriotic days have been observed, with seven patriotic programs especially prepared. A feature of each program is a talk on "International Relations," by our efficient chairman, Mrs. J. D. Weaver. We also read the President General's message each month.

We feel that the work of our Empty Stocking, a memorial to a former beloved member, Mrs. F. M. McNulty, is among our best work. The sum of \$15 taken from the treasury is augmented by individual contributions of money, fruit, and toys. This past Christmas, eight families, representing twenty-one children and seven old people, were gladdened by our committee in charge. Also clothing for two little girls and two little boys was distributed.

Our Chapter has always fostered educational work, and this year books have been given children in the county unable to buy them. Also clothing for five children who could not attend school for lack of warm clothes.

To encourage good citizenship, we have offered a prize to the Senior Class at High School on the best essay on "The duties and obligations of a good citizen." We also have offered a prize to the Senior girl showing the most marked improvement in Domestic Science.

The outstanding achievement of the year was the unveiling of a boulder of Georgia



STONE CASTLE CHAPTER, DAWSON, GA.



TABLET ERECTED BY LAGONDA CHAPTER

granite in honor of the soldiers of Terrell County, who served in the World War. The exercises were most impressive, with the School Children, American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, League Auxiliary, and all other patriotic and civic organizations being present. The little nephew of the Regent, Frank McNulty, drew the flag from the boulder.

We have located the graves of Archibald McNeil and John Craps, Revolutionary soldiers, and have markers which we shall erect before conference.

Each issue of our paper, *The Dawson News*, carries several columns of our "History of Terrell County," compiled by former historians.

The Chapter is very proud of a book compiled by our Genealogist, Mrs. W. S. Dozier, from the Old Land Lottery. This book, "Soldiers and Widows of the Revolution," should be in every Chapter Library.

Besides State dues and National dues we have given liberally to the projects sponsored by the National Society.

BEULAH B. DAVIDSON,
Recording Secretary.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio). The most important event in our very successful year, 1923-1924, was the State Conference, which was held in our city, with Lagonda Chapter as hostess.

The Conference was largely attended and a great deal of work was accomplished. On

the opening day an informal tea was given on the mezzanine of the Hotel Shawnee, and was enjoyed by everyone.

The principal speaker of the evening session was Major Munn, who gave us an awakening talk on "Our Defenders."

Our very own Conference song, "When Ohio Calls Us Home," composed by Mrs. Kerns and Mrs. Huggins, of Hillsboro, for the Conference, was then sung and became popular at once.

Wednesday afternoon the Reception Committee, dressed in Colonial costumes, received the guests in the Chamber of Commerce, where they were entertained with a musical tea.

The dining room was beautiful in its Colonial appointments.

A formal banquet was held in the Hotel Shawnee. This being the silver anniversary of our State Conference, the large birthday cake—graced by 25 blue and silver candles—occupied a prominent place. The place "cards" were small white spinning wheels.

The birthday song, also composed by Mrs. Kerns, was sung by all the guests.

Lagonda Chapter has 143 active members, two associate members, and three papers pending.

We have met all our obligations to State and National Societies, also contributed a sum to the fund of the General George Rogers Clark Memorial, erected by the State of Ohio and the Clark County Historical Society, upon

the site of the Battle of Piqua and the birthplace of Tecumseh, five miles west of Springfield.

Flag Day was observed at the home of one of our members—a lecture being given on the Evolution of Our Flag. The different flags were carried and displayed by young girls.

The Committee on Historic Spots and Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers has located the graves of 20 soldiers (two being members of the Boston Tea Party).

On November 12th the Committee placed a tablet on the site of the first Tavern in Springfield where a permanent peace treaty was made between Simon Kenton and the Indians.

In the near future a marker will be placed upon the site where James Demint, the Founder of Springfield, built his cabin in 1799.

Our Chapter has been honored with visits from our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, and our National Vice-President General, Mrs. McGee Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson was our guest at the November meeting and gave a beautiful talk on "Lest We Forget."

CAROLINE TAYLOR CLARKE,
Historian.

Sea Coast Defense Chapter (Vineyard Haven, Mass.). The work of the Chapter for 1924 has been educational and patriotic. We have paid our quota of \$243.50 toward the building fund of the dormitory for the International College at Springfield. A five-dollar gold piece was given to the graduating class of the Tisbury High School for the best essay on "The Patriotic Obligations of America's Youth." Five hundred copies of the American Creed were printed and distributed. Nine dollars were paid for flags given to Boy Scouts. A yearly subscription of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE was sent to the libraries at Oak Bluffs, West Tisbury, and Vineyard Haven.

According to their usual custom, on the 17th of June the Chapter had flags placed at the graves of 70 Revolutionary soldiers.

The Flag on the D. A. R. building was put at half-mast every day for a month in memory of the late President Harding, also the same for the late ex-President Wilson.

The subjects of the papers read before the Chapter are as follows: Naval History of Marthas Vineyard; Colonial Architecture, Yesterday and Today; Interesting Account of Continental Congress held in Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.; Old New England Homes and what they mean to us; Essay, "The Patriotic Obligations of America's Youth"; Alaska and a Musicle; Madame Curie; Health Educa-

tion; Thanksgiving and Old Fashion Cookery; Conservation and Forestry.

The members of the Chapter fully realize the necessity of impressing on the young people the importance of preserving all relics and records of Colonial and Revolutionary periods and keeping alive the memory of all pioneers who worked, fought and died that they might enjoy this beautiful and great country of America.

IDA E. LUCE,
Historian.

Vanderburgh Chapter (Evansville, Ind.). One hundred guests, including members of the Chapter and visitors, were entertained at a charming tea on Thursday, October 25, 1923, in the parlors of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, in honor of the D. A. R. members who attended the State Federation of Women's Clubs Convention. Receiving with the Regent, Mrs. J. W. Sappenfield, were Mrs. S. E. Perkins, of Indianapolis, formerly State Regent; Mrs. Charles Hartley, of New Albany; Mrs. W. J. Torrance, President of the State Federation; Mrs. George Turnham, Secretary of the Chapter; Mrs. Wm. E. McCool, Chapter Treasurer, and Miss Anne Reilly, Registrar. Presiding at the tea table, which had chrysanthemums for a center piece, were Mrs. John H. Foster and Mrs. Richard Keeler, and assisting in serving were Mrs. E. D. Wemyss, Miss Lillian Ridgway, and Miss Elizabeth Sappenfield, who, with Mrs. Frederick Ehrbacher as Chairman, composed the committee in charge. A musical program was given under the direction of Mrs. J. N. Baughman, those taking part being members of the D. A. R. families. The program was opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Sarah Skiles; Miss Anne Reilly sang "Auf Wiedersehen"; Mr. and Mrs. Cavins Baughman gave a duet for flute and piano, and Mrs. Wheeler Townley sang a Gypsy ballad. Mr. Kleinberger, of Mt. Vernon, formerly of the Cincinnati conservatory, was introduced by Mrs. Inez Johnson, of Mt. Vernon, and gave two very beautiful piano numbers. Many prominent D. A. R. members from all over the State were among the out-of-town guests present.

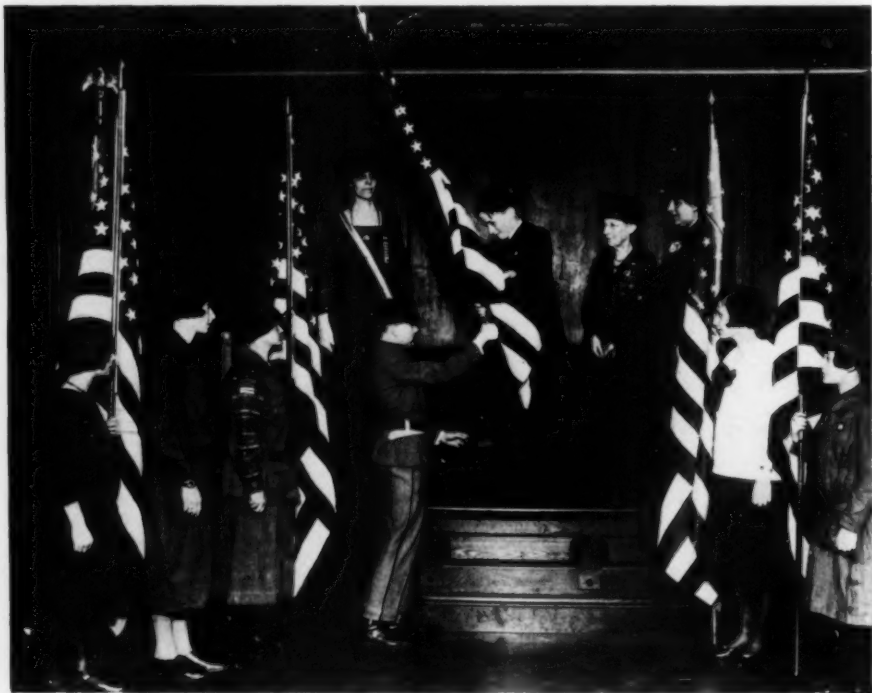
RETTA MCKINLEY TURNHAM,
Secretary.

Captain Robert Nichols Chapter (New York, N. Y.) on February 21 held its annual patriotic meeting in the auditorium of Roosevelt House. Mrs. Henry Wise Wood, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, welcomed the Chapter and other guests. There were about 175 from the Roosevelt

Clubs of the High Schools, Girl Scouts, Girl Pioneers of America, Girls' Friendly Candidates, Saint Agnes' Day School, Boy Scouts, City Historical Club, and Children of the American Revolution. The Bugle and Drum Corps from Saint Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, furnished the military calls. The speakers were Mr. Bruce Harper, of the American Flag Association; Dr. Samuel Lloyd, of the American Legion; the Rev. William W. Bel-

Nolan, Roosevelt Club of the Evander Childs High School, and to Edward Dodge, Roosevelt Club of the Bryant High School. Several boys and girls had honorable mention. All those winning medals and honorable mention certificates have an opportunity to win a gold medal.

The Chapter also gave a drum to the Drum and Bugle Corps of Saint Agnes' Chapel, the cadets attending in large numbers. The an-



PRESENTATION OF FLAGS BY CAPTAIN ROBERT NICHOLS CHAPTER

linger, of Saint Agnes' Chapel, and Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York.

One-minute quotations were given by selected members from the different organizations in the contest for medals given by the Captain Robert Nichols Chapter to the girl and boy selected by a committee from the Chapter. Our Regent, Mrs. Henry Snowden Bowron, presented flags for the Chapter to each of the organizations represented. The medals were presented for the Chapter at the Spring meeting, which was held at Fraunces' Tavern, through the courtesy of the Sons of the Revolution. Medals were given to Muriel

nual meetings and competitions will be continued.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
Regent.

The Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.), organized five months after the National Society, in March, 1891, after thirty-four years has seven hundred and sixty members.

Many honors have come to us through some of our daughters holding offices in the National Society and in the State. Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, who has held many responsible positions, is still active in patriotic work, and has just been made Honorary State Regent



MARKER PLACED BY LUCY WOLCOTT BARNUM CHAPTER

of Illinois at the State Conference. Our beloved Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice-President General from Illinois, was well known to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, is Vice-Chairman of the National Philippine Scholarship. Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, one of our past Regents, has recently retired from the State Regency.

Our patriotic work this year for Southern and other schools was greatly increased, and we did splendid work for Ellis Island, disabled soldiers, and the many other calls that come under patriotic work. We meet once each month (beside the business meeting) for an entertainment of a patriotic nature, with speakers and good singers, sometimes varying the entertainment with elocution or a playlet.

In June of each year three medals are presented to three recruits at Great Lakes Training Station for the highest efficiency attained during the year in three units. Last June the awards were for Recruit Training, Radio School, and Aviation School.

Mrs. Gross, our former Regent, did a great deal to interest the young women in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution; as a result they have much to their credit in

patriotic work for the soldiers and in other lines. Mrs. Gross also organized the children into the "D. A. R. lings," who pay dues of one dollar per year, which is added to the endowment fund, now amounting to \$5,500.

Our Committee on Historic Spots marked several places of interest during the past year. One was the oldest building erected in the Mississippi Valley at Kokokia, Ill. It was used for a courthouse and many other purposes. It was moved to Chicago and placed on the Wooded Island at Jackson Park by the Chicago Chapter several years ago. We will, in the near future, place a marker in South Chicago, where historical research discovered a battle of the American Revolution was fought.

Our State Conference met this year in Joliet and was well attended by the eighty-seven Chapters of the State of Illinois. Our Regent not being able to attend, our First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Louis Hopkins, very ably read the Regent's fine paper on the work of the Chapter for the year, inspiring us to new activity for more and better patriotic work each year.

Our meetings are held in Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building, where we accommodate two hundred and fifty to three hundred, with a

social hour after the entertainment. We have a beautiful Board Room in the same building, which is used for Committee meetings as well as Board meetings, and is open all day every Wednesday so that the members may drop in, register, and chat with others who may be there. Our last achievement is buying one hundred feet of the Westmoreland Estate of the Washingtons, which all Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in.

The Americanization Committee has accomplished splendid work among the foreign born, and Mrs. Amos Walker is doing a most gratifying work with the "Melvina Tipton" School for Girls.

MUSA D. WOODWARD,
Historian.

Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter (Adrian, Mich.) wished to participate in the 100th founding of Adrian, and a memorial was erected near the site of the first home built by Addison J. Comstock, founder of the city. A bronze plate, inserted in a monument composed of field stone to correspond with the retaining wall on the premises, was unveiled June 28, 1925.

Appropriate ceremonies were held at 3 o'clock, consisting of an address by Rev. B. Z. Stambaugh, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, community singing, led by G. Roscoe Swift, of Lenawee, Sons of the American Revolution, and dedicatory and presentation address by Mrs. Harriet C. Clark. The flag veiling the marker was drawn aside by Elizabeth Bush and Earl George Schwichtenburg, dressed in Pioneer costume.

"We would not be true to the ideals of our organization if we did not emphasize events in our local history," said Mrs. Clark, in her opening remarks. "It is particularly fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution erect a monument to designate the site of

Adrian's first home. It is with humbleness of spirit that we come with this offering. All the love, pride, and loyalty of Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter is centered in this gift, which we are passing on to the city. It is the least we can do to typify the spirit of these pioneers in this bronze tablet. Each stone of this marker is placed in loving memory of the first abode of the white man in this place."

Mrs. Wm. J. Harris, Regent of the Chapter, acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Curtis A. Comstock, of Ridgewood, N. J., a grandson of the city's founder, was in attendance at the ceremonies.

This tribute to the home city marks the close of a Chapter year of unprecedented success, with brighter prospects presaged for the coming year.

ESTELLA CHAPMAN BAUER,
Historian.

San Antonio Chapter (Ontario, Calif.) on March 11, 1925, conducted a simple, but impressive, ceremony in Bellevue Cemetery. The occasion was the unveiling of a marker at the grave of Eliza Haswell Harwood, daughter of Anthony Haswell and one of the pioneers of California. So far as is known, she is the only daughter of a patriot of Revolutionary times to be buried in this far western State.

Our Regent, Mrs. Jacob Jesson, presided during the program, which was opened by an invocation by Dr. Ralph B. Larkin. Mrs. W. E. Thayer, a granddaughter, read a sketch of the life of Anthony Haswell, which was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Voah Cook. The story of the life of Eliza Haswell Harwood was presented by her granddaughter, Miss Jessie Durham. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Catherine Harwood, a great granddaughter, after which the dedicatory address was made by Miss Louisa P. Merritt, State Historian. Then taps was sounded.

The guests of honor included members of the Claremont Chapter and sixteen lineal descendants of Eliza Haswell, among whom were three sons, a daughter, and a great-great-granddaughter.

ELSIE HAMILTON,
Historian.



TABLET ERECTED BY SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER

Beulah Patterson Brown Chapter (Newark Valley, N. Y.) was named for the widow of Captain Abraham Brown. She came with her five sons from Stockbridge, Mass., to Newark Valley, which was then known as Brown's Settlement, in 1796, when the country hereabouts was a wilderness. She and her sons cleared land for a large farm and built a home, where she lived until her death. She gave a plot of ground for the site of the first church that was built in Tioga County.



BEULAH PATTERSON BROWN BOULDER AND TABLET

Our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Adelbert J. Livermore, was appointed by the National Board on October 6, 1916, and the Chapter was organized on April 13, 1917, with twenty-two members. Within the next year its membership had grown to thirty-four. Up to the present time seventy-six have been admitted, of whom sixty remain; several have been transferred to other chapters and one has been lost by death.

The Chapter has met all its obligations for Liberty Bonds, Tilolloy, the Immigrant's Manual, Near East Relief, the New York State building at Tamassée, the American International College, the Philippine scholarship, and the bell at Valley Forge. The Chapter is in a rural region and the homes of its members are scattered over a good many miles. It cannot take rank with larger and wealthier Chapters in its contributions to the worthy causes which are constantly appealing for support.

Since its organization the Chapter has been represented every year but one in the Continental Congress and every year but one in the State Conference.

In September, 1924, the Chapter set up, near her grave in the Brown Cemetery at Berk-

shire, N. Y., a granite boulder bearing a bronze tablet inscribed to the memory of Beulah Patterson Brown. Twenty-one of her descendants were among the guests at the dedication ceremony. Two of them, little girls of the seventh generation, unveiled the monument. Mrs. D. A. Millen, Regent, on behalf of the Chapter, presented the memorial to the Berkshire Cemetery Association, on whose behalf the Hon. D. P. Witter accepted the gift. The guests of honor were Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R., and Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Vice-Regent, N. Y. S. D. A. R. Both gave inspiring addresses. The Chapter Historian read a short paper on "Beulah Patterson Brown, Pioneer Woman." Before the ceremony at Berkshire, a delightful luncheon, arranged by the Regent and other officers in honor of the National and State officers, was served in a private dining-room at the Ahwaga House, in Owego, and was enjoyed by thirty-two members.

The Chapter meets every month except July and August. The State Historian's suggestions are carried out in the program for the year. All of the Chapter's financial requirements have been met.

ANNA PATTERSON,
Historian.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 11, 1925

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at 2 p. m., Friday, December 11, 1925, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall. The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Roll call showed the following members present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Beck, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker; *State Regents*: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Schick.

The President General stated that she had no report to offer, other than an explanation of a provision in the call for the meeting "to reconsider the action of the National Board of Management of October 22, 1925, in accepting the report of the Auditorium Committee," and stated that the reason for this reconsideration was merely to clarify the records in the office of the Recording Secretary General, which were seemingly incomplete.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1765 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General offered the following motion: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for admission of 1765 applicants for membership.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these applicants admitted to the Society.

The Treasurer General then reported as follows: Number of deceased members reported since last meeting, 510; resigned from Chapters, 305; resigned from membership at large, 206; reinstated, 81.

The Treasurer General moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast*

the ballot for the reinstatement of these 81 former members. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. The ballot was cast, and the President General welcomed these former members back into the Society.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

At the request of the State Regent of Nebraska, it is my pleasure to present for confirmation Miss Jessica Morgan, as Organizing Regent at Rome, Italy.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Frances M. Merrill Guiler at Burlingame, Calif.; Mrs. Eva Guy Strong at Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Belle C. Davis Heilman at Ocean-side, Calif.; Mrs. Mabel Jarvis Rawlins at Orland, Calif.; Miss Constance Fearson Wisewell at San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Belle P. Williams at Santa Clara, Calif.; Mrs. Caroline Davis Platt at Alamosa, Colo.; Mrs. Lena Naomi Sanders Bean at Holly, Colo.; Mrs. Nellie Hettis Fleetwood at Telluride, Colo.; Mrs. Minnie Sanders Hooks at Irwinton, Ga.; Miss Laura B. Warder at Marion, Ill.; Mrs. Helen H. Odell at Cannelton, Ind.; Miss Kate P. Valentine at Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. Helen Fry Knorr at Mishawaka, Ind.; Mrs. Alice White Dwelle at Northwood, Iowa.; Mrs. Ella Myra Morse Gulick at Goodland, Kans.; Mrs. Fay Jacob Newhouse at Boonville, Miss.; Miss Mayma Thompson at Alma, Nebr.; Mrs. Henrietta Wiard Read at Grand Island, Nebr.; Mrs. Florence Ford Poole at North Situate, R. I.; Mrs. Mildred B. Crawford at Staunton, Va.; Mrs. Adelaide Walker at Wausau, Wis.; Mrs. Genevieve Ronald Jeffrey at Rawlins, Wyo.

Through the State Regent of North Dakota, the resignation of Mrs. Margaret A. Cole as Organizing Regent at Minot has been received, and Mrs. Eda Collins Sleight is now presented for confirmation to fill the vacancy.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Louisa and Murry, Ky; Cambridge, Md.; Sayre, Okla.; Lander and Rock Springs, Wyo.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lucy Irby Chambers at Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Hope Camp Abington at Bebee, Ark.; Mrs. Emma Matthews Hunt at Barnesville, Ga.; Miss Jessie Cornell at Cornell, Ill.; Mrs. Olive Benning Grove at Callao, Mo.; Mrs. Frankie J. Williamson at Duncan, Okla.; Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Gray at Fairfax, Okla.; Mrs. Jessie Almira Adams at Wynnewood, Okla.; Mrs. Theresa Morse Castner at Hood River, Oregon; Mrs. Frances Shaw Goff at Madison, S. C.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: John Rochester at Danville, Ky.; Hattiesburg at Hattiesburg, Miss.; Webb City at Webb City, Mo.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapters ask permission to incorporate with a view to owning property: Clear Lake at Clear Lake, Iowa; Esther Lowry at Independence, Kans.; Gansevoort at Albany, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved: *That the report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

By request of the President General, the Recording Secretary General explained the need for clarification of her records; stating that while the rulings as worded might be clearly understood by the present administration, experience with back records had shown that it was at times utterly impossible to interpret them intelligently, especially where verbatim reports had not been transcribed. Inasmuch as no verbatim reports had been taken of the meetings of the Auditorium Committee, and she had not been present at those meetings, there was nothing on record in her office by which the reason for the rulings could be explained,

and that the reconsideration was purely for the convenience of future administrations.

Mrs. Heron moved: *That in order to clarify the records the following motion which was ratified on October 22, 1925, be rescinded: "That money already pledged at Congress shall be considered as a fund for the Building and shall not be disturbed."* Motion to rescind carried.

Mrs. Heron then moved to substitute the following motion for the one just rescinded: *That all money pledged at Congress, excepting as given for specific objects, shall be considered as a fund for the new Auditorium proper, and may not be diverted to special features.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Beavers, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Holt, and Mrs. Bowman, and carried.

Mrs. Banks then moved: *That in order to further clarify the records the following motion, ratified October 22, 1925, be rescinded: "The adoption of the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee that State Chairmen shall impress upon the members that no seats will be allotted until payment is made in full."* Motion to rescind was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Walker offered as substitute for motion No. 2, just rescinded, the following motion: *That State Chairmen shall impress upon the members that those seats which are to be sold at \$150 each, and which include all seats in the new Auditorium, excepting box and platform chairs, shall not be allotted until payment is made in full.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Banks and carried.

The President General stated there would be another special meeting on December 21, 1925, for the purpose of confirming new Chapters.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1925-1926

President General

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1926)

MRS. ELLET GRANT DRAKE,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

MRS. HENRY D. FITTS,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

MRS. HENRY A. BECK,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN, St. Matthews, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON,
Xenia, Ohio.

(Term of office expires 1927)

MISS ANNE MARGARET LANG,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.

MRS. LOGAN S. GILLENTHINE,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

MISS AMY E. GILBERT, State Center, Iowa.

MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT,
Chillicothe, Mo.

MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.

MRS. THOMAS W. SPENCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Term of office expires 1928)

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va.

MRS. H. H. MCCLINTOCK,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.

MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
620 Harrolson Ave., Gadsden, Ala.

MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL, 143 Lafayette Ave. N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. JOHN HAMILTON HANLEY,
724 W. Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

MRS. S. A. DICKSON,
1034 Jacobs St., Shreveport, La.

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG,
Valley City, N. Dak.

Chaplain General

MRS. RHETT GOODE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. ALFRED BROSSAU,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. ALVIN H. CONNELLY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1925-1926

ALABAMA

MRS. J. H. LANE,
Sylacauga.
MRS. MINNIE H. MACARTNEY PEARSON,
451 Government St., Mobile.

ARIZONA

MRS. WILLIAM LEE PINNEY,
1930 West Adams St., Phoenix.
MRS. WALTER L. MORRISON,
726 E. 1st St., Tucson.

ARKANSAS

MRS. HARRY C. ANDERSON,
620 Prospect Ave., Hot Springs.
MRS. ALLEN COX,
916 Porter St., Helena.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. H. J. MANNHART,
747 The Alameda, Berkeley.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE,
2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego.

COLORADO

MRS. HERBERT A. BLACK,
2201 Greenwood St., Pueblo.
MRS. JUSTUS R. FRIEDLINE,
1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT

MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,
235 N. Main St., Southington.
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

DELAWARE

MRS. JOHN PEARCE CANN,
Main St., Newark.
MRS. WILLIAM G. ANTHONY,
Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS,
1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY,
3020 Macomb St., Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

MRS. THEODORE STRAWN,
De Land.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, Jr.,
1543 Herschel St., Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens.
MRS. A. L. WILKINS,
Eastman.

HAWAII

MRS. HOWARD CLARKE,
127 Dowsett Avenue, Honolulu.
MRS. C. S. GOODKNIGHT,
Box 2930, Honolulu.

IDAHO

MRS. W. S. TITUS,
908 N. 18th St., Boise.
MRS. A. P. LUDBERG,
1017 Logan St., Moscow.

ILLINOIS

MRS. FRANK J. BOWMAN,
207 8th Ave., Sterling.
MRS. JAMES S. KING,
1223 S. Grand Ave., West, Springfield.

INDIANA

MRS. CHARLES W. ROSS,
309 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.
MRS. HARVEY MORRIS,
401 N. Main St., Salem.

IOWA

MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER,
1625 Grand View Boulevard, Sioux City.
MRS. CLARENCE VAN EPPS,
430 North Clinton St., Iowa City.

KANSAS

MRS. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
1245 River Blvd., Wichita.
MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER,
1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY

MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
305 The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville.
MRS. S. L. BEARD,
Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville.

LOUISIANA

MRS. WILLIAM S. BUCHANAN,
1940 Dublin St., New Orleans.
MRS. GUERRIC DE COLIGNY,
1305 Pine St., New Orleans.

MAINE

MRS. BLAINE SPOONER VILES,
154 State St., Augusta.
MRS. FREDERIC E. LOWELL,
66 Coyle St., Portland.

MARYLAND

MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON,
61 College Avenue, Annapolis.
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSDEN,
Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

MISS ISABEL WYMAN GORDON,
35 Whitman Road, Worcester.
MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY,
47 Allston St., Boston.

MICHIGAN

MRS. LUCIUS E. HOLLAND,
401 S. Jefferson Ave., Saginaw.
MRS. CHARLES F. BATHRICK,
281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek.

MINNESOTA

MRS. W. J. JAMESON,
768 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul.
MRS. W. S. LINDSLEY,
Brooks Ave., Brownsdale Park, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI

MRS. ROBERT N. SOMERVILLE,
Cleveland.
MRS. JOHN A. HARDY,
Artesia.

MISSOURI

MRS. W. W. BOTTS,
610 Woodlawn Place, Mexico.
MRS. W. W. GRAVES,
R. F. D. 4, Jefferson City.

MONTANA

MRS. VERNE D. CALDWELL,
1008 N. 31st St., Billings.
MRS. H. R. WAHOSKE,
618 5th Ave., North, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA

MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE,
Station A, Lincoln.
MRS. GEORGE DAYTON BUTTERFIELD,
1203 Norfolk Ave., Norfolk.

NEVADA

MRS. O. H. MACK,
428 Hill St., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MRS. GEORGE H. WARREN,
Manchester.
MISS ALICE M. CHESLEY, M. D.,
Exeter.

NEW JERSEY

MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield.
MRS. JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL,
108 S. Broad St., Woodbury.

NEW MEXICO

MRS. FRANCIS C. WILSON,
Buena Vista Road, Santa Fe.
MRS. GEORGE K. ANGLE,
215 North 13th St., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD,
7 Eaton Place, Binghamton.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY,
Salisbury.
MRS. CHARLES M. PARKS,
Tarboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. ERIC A. THORBERG,
712 4th St., Bismarck.
MRS. THOMAS F. KANE,
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
3416 Brookline Ave., Cincinnati.
MRS. HERBERT M. BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

MRS. ANDREW R. HICKAM,
211 West 16th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. JOHN W. WIKER,
Jens-Marie Hotel, Ponca City.

OREGON

MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
R. F. D. No. 8, Salem.
MRS. E. C. APPERSON,
McMinnville.

PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.
MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,
"Hillcrest," Berwick.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MRS. TRUMAN S. HOLT,
North East, Pa.
MRS. HENRY W. ELSER,
600 M. H. del Pelar, Manila, P. I.

RHODE ISLAND

MRS. GEORGE H. FOWLER,
72 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket.
MRS. JOHN T. CRANSHAW,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
8 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
MRS. LAUDY J. HAMES,
18 North Mountain St., Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MISS MABEL KINGSLEY RICHARDSON,
204 Yale St., Vermilion.
MRS. JOHN G. RAAK,
Brookings.

TENNESSEE

MRS. MUNSEY SLACK,
501 Maryland Ave., Bristol.
MRS. W. C. CLEMENS,
Tusculum College, Tusculum.

TEXAS

MRS. CHARLES B. JONES,
2114 Park Ave., Greenville.
MRS. EDMUND TRAVIS DUFF,
2310 9th St., Wichita Falls.

UTAH

MRS. ARTHUR D. BARBER,
1132 25th St., Ogden.
MRS. RICHARD M. WILLIAMS,
1424 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

MRS. HORACE MARTIN FARNHAM,
96 Northfield St., Montpelier.
MRS. WILFRED F. ROOT,
89 Canal St., Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA

MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH,
924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

WASHINGTON

MRS. WARREN W. TOLMAN,
125 13th Ave. West, Olympia.
MRS. HARRY D. HURLEY,
5023 9th Ave. N. E., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. W. H. CONAWAY,
109 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.
MRS. WILLIAM H. VAUGHT,
Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN

MRS. RALPH H. HESS,
137 Prospect Ave., Madison.
MRS. JAMES F. TROTSMAN,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee.

WYOMING

MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR,
164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.
.....

CHINA

MRS. HAROLD S. DICKERSON,
1621 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**Honorary Presidents General**

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

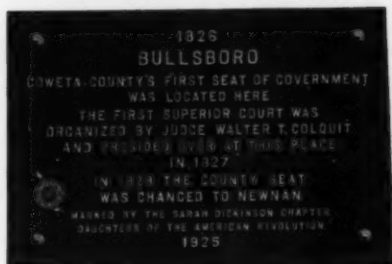
Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARKE, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.



DESIGN NO. 92

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL TABLETS BRONZE GRAVE MARKERS

IN
GENUINE U. S. STANDARD
BRONZE

Send for circulars

Wm. Highton & Sons Co.

BRONZE FOUNDERS

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BRONZE



Grave Markers

Plates

Honor Rolls

Fountains

Memorials

Anything
in Bronze

This grave marker of bronze, size
8 x 12", with stake \$8.50
Other shapes and sizes made to
order at lowest prices

Send for our two new Tablet
Catalogs and approximate estimates.

THE NEWMAN MFG. CO.

Established 1882

CINCINNATI, OHIO

BRONZE

**Memorials, Honor Rolls,
Historical Tablets and Markers**

*Designs and Suggestions to Meet
Individual Requirements*

Bronze Memorial Studios
139 West Dominick Street
Rome, New York

MEMORIAL BRONZE

**STATUARY
TABLETS
EMBLEMS
MARKERS**

Special Designs and Estimates Cheerfully Given

**THE JOHN HARSCH BRONZE
& FOUNDRY CO.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEPT. D

LUCY S. BLACK GENEALOGIST

(Formerly Assistant Genealogist, N. S. D. A. R.)
Family Lines Traced. Colonial and Revolutionary
Data Secured
SILVER SPRING, MD. Just outside of Washington, D. C.

HAVE you tried the record department of Ken-
more Association, Fredericksburg, Va., for
your Virginia ancestry?

MRS. L. P. WILSON, Genealogist
503 Hanover Street, Kenmore Association
Fredericksburg, Virginia

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAINTING

GEORGE PLITT COMPANY, Inc.

Wall Papers, Upholstering, Furniture,
Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades,
Pictures, Mirrors, Linens, Window
Laces, Lamps, and Lamp Shades.

Special Facilities for Storage of Rugs and Draperies

1325 Fourteenth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

NEAL F. MEARS

GENEALOGIST

1525 North La Salle Street

CHICAGO

(Please address all mail only to Post Office Box 124,
Chicago)

Ancestries traced, application papers prepared for membership in any society, and family histories and charts compiled and edited.

Special attention given to cases involving legal action—such as proofs of heirship, investigation of titles to property on the basis of true heirship, etc.

References and terms on request.

Have you seen the *New Genealogical Questionnaire* (25c.), *Abstract of Ancestry* (35c.), *Record Sheet* (10c.), and *Ancestral Chart* (85c.), all post-paid? Rates in quantities. They are invaluable for securing and collating information in difficult cases. Send for one. Descriptive booklet gratis.

NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oldest National Bank in
the District of Columbia

Opposite United States Treasury

ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE.....President
O. H. P. JOHNSON.....Vice-President
FREDERICK D.C. FAUST.....Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN.....Cashier
J. GALES MOORE.....Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT.....Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD.....Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF.....Asst. Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH....Asst. Trust Officer

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy

*The Standard Genealogical Encyclopedia of
THE FIRST FAMILIES OF AMERICA*

The first and only distinctly American genealogy ever published, embracing practically the genealogical history of the United States, from the first English settlement to the present time.

The first edition was published December, 1924, under the same editorial direction that has made *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA* the recognized standard biographical dictionary of the United States. It contains over 5,000 family records and over 7,000 lineages, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 1,200 pages, the essence of thousands of individual family genealogies—A COMPLETE GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

You may consult it at your Chapter or Public Library.

The second edition is now in course of preparation and will be issued at an early date.

There is no charge for including lineages in this work. Not a line of matter has been, nor can be, paid for. The editors welcome lineage records from members of the D. A. R., but reserve the right to accept or reject for publication any manuscripts submitted to them, at their discretion.

Nearly all National and many State and Chapter officers of the D. A. R., C. D. A., D. F. P. A., C. D. XVII C., D. A. C., S. M. D., U. S. D. 1812, etc., are familiar with the work, its high character, ideals and purposes, and may be referred to Address.

F. A. VIRKUS & COMPANY, Publishers
440-442 S. Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

ZOE LEE H. ANDERSON

Heraldic Artist

Coats of Arms Emblazoned

ORDERS for reproductions in color of designs from Heraldry Page, D. A. R. Magazine, receive special attention.

Address

310 10th Avenue
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

Has D. A. R. emblem on cover, and is used extensively to perpetuate the memory of those men who, by their deeds of heroism, made America's brilliant history.

Compiled by Mrs. Rosa Belle Shelby
Rosedale, Miss.

